The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial.

Late News Items.

The Hon. George Keck died in Cincinnati on Wednesday, aged forty-four years. He was born in Westmoreland county, Pa.

Maj. Gen. Thomas Crittenden, of Kentucky, has resigned his commission having been unable, evertinee the battle of Chickamagna, to get a command at all, and having, on his visit to Meade's army, received no offer of a command that suited him.

Certain parties in New York have been in communication with the Treasury Department for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not it is the intention of Mr. Fessenden to suspend the issue of gold interest bonds; in which event the parties were prepared to subscribe for the latest portion of the first $100,000,000 six-thirty bonds now offered for subscription, amounting $18 000,000. No positive assurance to that effect having been received from the Secretary, the bonds have not been subscribed for.

The increase of the iron business in the Lake Superior region furnishes a gratifying exhibit of the prosperity of that section of the country. The shipments of iron ore from Marquette for ten years past compares as follows:—

1855	1,447	1860	16,098
1856	8,507	1861	47,430
1857	20,184	1862	115,721
1858	31,095	1863	204,879
1859	65,074	1864	322,119

The General Bankrupt Law pending in the Senate is understood to be the work of Mr. Jenckes, one of the Representatives from Rhode Island. It has been matured with great care, and will grant relief to a large class of merchants, who, in all our cities, are now prevented from settling in their own cases, because of the unadjusted claims which here and there a persistent creditor may urge against them.

The Washington *Chronicle* makes the following semi-official exhibit of the views of the Treasury Department touching legislation by Congress; That Congress should so shape its legislation as not to commit him to any cast-iron line of policy, but allow him to adapt his measures to the varying exigencies of the hour, and thus prevent, as far as possible, the organization of combination hostile to the public credit. Let the law creating new loans be so moulded as to give the Secretary entire choice both of the character of the loan to be made and of the time when it shall be thrown upon the market. Let him be clothed with all necessary authority to effect a loan abroad. And averse as we are to the creation of more legal tenders, and anxious as we are to see the war prosecuted without further issues of that description, we can conceive of certain emergencies when it would be all-important that they should be put out. Let him be authorized to do it.

Hon. John Wentworth, at the last meeting of the Chicago Board of Police, said that city was overrun with gamblers and gambling-houses, and before the police could interfere with them they would require to get the legislature to amend the city charter.

Smith & Nixon's new music hall, in Chicago, was opened by Gottschalk, the celebrated pianist, on Monday evening. It has a seating capacity for 1,200 people.

The San Francisco correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says: The vintage is nearly over, and the wine crop can safely be set down as a short one, say two-thirds of what it would be in an ordinary season, with the same number of vines in bearing. The great Harasthy vineyard, at Sonoma, one of the largest in the State, only makes 50,000 gallons of first-class white wine, and 15,000 gallons of brandy this year, and the other leading vineyards will yield in proportion. The quality will, however, be excellent, and the price remunerative.

James Steel is one hundred years old and the oldest man in Wisconsin. He was married lately to a young widow of eighty-eight summers.

A big hog was sold in Atchison, the other day, which weighed 1,123 pounds, net. It brought ten cents per pound, making the snug sum of $112 30 Who can beat this porker?—*St. Joseph Herald.*

The Louisville *Press* learns that the guerrillas along the Ohio river, in the vicinity of Cloverport, have threatened to burn all the hay that the farmers may deliver upon the banks of the river for Government use. A great many of the farmers are afraid to move their hay from the barns, and those that were baleing large quantities have ceased operations on that account.

The Nashville *Press* learns that the Catholic Orphan Asylum, located near the Fair Grounds in the southern suburbs of that city, has been almost totally destroyed.

There is on file in the office of the Clerk of St. Louis county, Mo., a document labelled "Application of U. S. Grant for the office of County Engineer." The application is couched in the most unpretending language, and beside having the signature, "U. S. Grant," is signed by several prominent citizens, as well as by a number of individuals who now occupy positions in the rebel army.

At a banquet given to Captain Winslow, of the Kearsarge, in Philadelphia, that gallant officer related the following anecdote connected with the sinking of the Alabama:

After landing he was accosted by a Frenchman, who said, "So you have had an engagement off Cherbourg, in which you were almost beaten?" To which Winslow replied, "Yes; and the reason it was that while the officers were all Americans, the crew were all — Englishmen. That's the reason we sent her to the bottom." (Great applause.)

J. B. Taylor, of the 51st Pennsylvania regiment, Alonzo Retts, of the 178th, and A. J. Barley, of the 4th Pennsylvania cavalry, were buried in Washington on Wednesday.

Fire Alarm Telegraph—Charges of Bribery.—As the readers of the daily newspapers are aware, the Firemen's Association and the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose of Council, have had under consideration the question of introducing into this city the telegraphic fire alarm system, now in use in every prominent city in the North. With this view they have visited Cleveland, and examined its working there, and have also had the personal explanation of one of the proprietors of the Philadelphia system. The Cleveland system is an infraction of the Philadelphia patent, and to adopt it will involve the city not only in great loss but much trouble. The cost of introducing the Philadelphia system into this city has been fixed at $17,000, the same sum paid by Chicago, we believe. It is this system, which has proved to be entirely reliable, and in the end will, it is thought, be less expensive, that meets with favor by those whose duty it is made to investigate and report upon the subject.

An evening cotemporary on Wednesday made the bold charge that an offer had been made to a certain party, name not given, that if he would use his influence to procure the contract he would be paid $2,000. This charge has created much excitement in the firemen's association and among councilmen, and the attention of it in the same paper yesterday does not serve to allay it. Every member of the association and councilmen indignantly denies any knowledge of the bribery, and none are disposed to believe that the charge has been made with some ulterior design.

However, a meeting of the Firemen's Association was held this evening, for the purpose of investigating the matter. The first proceeding was the reading of the credentials of Capt. Charles Owston, as delegate from the Duquesne, which were received and Capt. Owston took his seat.

After the President had stated the object of the meeting, Mr. W. O. Davis moved that a committee of three be appointed to investigate the charge of attempted bribery, and to wait upon the gentleman who made it public for his assistance in expediting the investigation.

After remarks from several members, the motion was adopted, and the President appointed W. O. Davis, Robert W. Mackey and George W. Leonard said committee.

The Association then adjourned to meet at the call of the committee, who will immediately proceed to attend to the duty of their appointment.

Lease and Extension of the Allegheny Valley Railroad.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company was held at the Company's office, Washington street, yesterday morning, for the purpose of ratifying or rejecting a contract with the Mahoning and French Creek Railroad Company for the lease and extension of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. R. Dalzell, Esq., was called to the chair, and R. K. Wilson appointed Secretary.

F. R. Brunot, Esq., President of the Company, after a few introductory remarks, read the proposed agreement, together with the resolution adopted by the Board of Directors, favoring the lease, and calling a meeting of stockholders to decide upon its acceptance or rejection.

The proposed lease was discussed at considerable length by Messrs. Brunot, Kerr, Bell, Fry, of Philadelphia, J. Logan, Dalzell and others.

Mr. Thompson Bell offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the proposed contract be printed forthwith, and a copy placed in the hands of each stockholder; and that this meeting adjourn to meet on the first Thursday of January next, to decide upon the acceptance or rejection of the contract.

The meeting then adjourned to re-assemble at the time stated in the resolution.

Short Line to New York.—Travelers will observe that three daily trains now leave this city for New York, by way of the Allentown route, which is the shortest and most direct railway route extant, making the through trip in seventeen hours. The afternoon and evening trains run through without change of cars, while the morning train changes cars at Harrisburg. This arrangement will be good news to travelers, who will not fail to remember it.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

From Gen. Sherman.

Capture of Savannah Not Positively Known.

It is Believed to Have Fallen.

Army and Navy in Communication.

Official Dispatch from Admiral Dahlgren

Letter from General Sherman.

Great Success of the Expedition.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 15.

Full files of Richmond papers of Tuesday, December 13th, are at hand this morning, but are deficient in news. The *Dispatch* admits that Sherman is investing Savannah.

The *Examiner* of the 13th says it has to report another day in which it has no definite advices from Georgia. We have, it says, no doubt but that Sherman is before Savannah in a position similar to that of Hood before Nashville. It calls upon the Rebel War Department to make public all its news.

The *Whig*, of the 13th, say it has nothing to report from Georgia. Its exchanges and telegrams fail to come to hand from that State.

The *Sentinel*, of the 13th, says that as the enemy get all of their information through Confederate sources, it don't intend to publish anything more about Sherman.

By Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.

The evening *Telegraph* has just received the following special:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Another scout has arrived from Sherman's army, with dispatches to the President. He reports Savannah captured on the 10th inst.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says it is confidently believed here that Sherman has occupied Savannah. It is reported that another scout had arrived from the Union army, reporting the capture was effected on the 11th.

Washington, Dec. 16.—There is no positive news of the fall of Savannah, it is merely a probability.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 15.—Augusta, Georgia papers of the 7th, received at the American office, have the following: Beauregard arrived at Augusta on the morning of the 6th.

The *Constitutionalist* of the 7th says: Yankee prisoners report that Kilpatrick was shot through the head and mortally wounded in the fight on Sunday at Walker's Bridge.

The *Chronicle* of the 7th says: Passengers by the Savannah train on Monday afternoon, report all quiet in the neighborhood of Fort Pulaski. Another report states that the enemy were advancing their main column to the Ogeechee watch tie. It is also reported that the enemy captured two guns on Fleetspur Creek, on Sunday. Nothing definite was obtained.

WASHINGTON, December 15.

The following was received last night, from Port Royal Harbor, via Fortress Monroe:

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy: I have just received a communication from General Sherman's army, it is within a few miles of Savannah, and in fine spirits. I shall bring all my available force into connection with the army. A dispatch is forwarded with this. Very respectfully,

J. A. Dahlgren, Rear Admiral.

A bearer of dispatches from Admiral Dahlgren arrived in this city last night, bringing with him following important dispatch for the Secretary of the Navy:

Flag Steamer Philadelphia, Port Royal Harbor, S. C., December 15, 1864.—*Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy*—Sir: It is my happiness to apprise the Navy Department that General Sherman, with his army, is near Savannah, and I am in communication with him. In view of his probable arrival, I had stationed several steamers at various points, and had gone down myself in the Taliany yesterday, in order to be at hand.

I had not to wait many hours. This morning about eight o'clock, the Dandelion arrived with Captain Duncan and Lieut. Sedalia, Sergeants Meyron Jemmick and George W. Quigley, bearing the following lines from General Howard:

"Headquarters Department of the Army of Tennessee, near Savannah Canal, Ga., December 12, 1864.—*Commander of the United States Naval Forces, Ossabaw Sound, Georgia.*—We have met with glorious success thus far. Troops in fine spirits and near by. Respectfully, O. O. Howard, Maj. Gen., U. S. A."

Captain Duncan states that our forces were in contact with the rebels a few miles outside of Savannah. He says Sherman's army are not in want of anything which could give greater satisfaction to the country than that which I am sending, and I beg leave to congratulate the United States Government on its success.

It may, perhaps, be exceeding my province, but I cannot refrain from expressing the hope that Congress will express its thanks to Captain Duncan and his companions to the Hon. Secretary of War for some mark of approbation for their success in establishing communication between General Sherman and the fleet; it was an enterprise that required both skill and courage.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. H. Dahlgren, Rear Admiral, Commd'g S. A. Squadron.

We are permitted to publish the following extract of a letter written by Gen. Sherman to his brother before he started off on his great march, which shows not only that he reached the point at which he aimed, but that he accomplished the difficult work some twelve or fourteen days earlier than he expected:

Kingston, Ga., 9 p. m., Nov. 8, 1863.

Capt. Peacock, U. S. N., Mound City:

In a few days I will dip my feet in salt water, in hopes to meet my old friend D. D. Porter again. Will you be kind enough to write him and tell him to look out for me about Christmas from Hilton Head or Savannah.

(Signed) W. T. Sherman, Maj. Gen.

That Sherman had captured Savannah before the steamer which brought the above dispatch had fairly got out of the harbor of Port Royal, is probable, from the fact that the messenger who reached here this morning says that when coming out of the harbor, and while too late to communicate by signal, the whole fleet began to fire a salute. Upon looking toward the vessels, they were being decorated with flags in honor of some great victory. The opinion, then, of all on board the steamer, was that since she left the wharf, news had reached the Admiral of the fall of Savannah.

Late Southern News.

Longstreet Again in the Field.

Rebel Exemption Law Denounced.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.

The *Examiner* of the 13th admits that Longstreet is again in the field, and adds that it was he who made the reconnoissance on Sunday last, in front of Butler's lines. It regards that as the closing event of the year around Richmond.

The Petersburg *Express* of the 13th, says that Warren's raiders have retired from the line of the Weldon Road.

The *Whig* of the 13th, has a severe article on the Exemption law pending in the rebel Congress. If it passes, it declares that the press of the Confederacy is destroyed.

There is no other rebel military news. The proceedings of the rebel Congress and Virginia Legislature were unimportant.

The St. Albans Raiders.

The Court Generally Denounced

Warrants Issued for the Re-arrest of the Raiders.

A Force to be Sent to the Border.

QUEBEC, Dec. 15.

The discharge of the raiders surprised the members of the Government, and the ground of discharge are ridiculous.

The magistrate will likely be severely dealt with. New warrants were issued by the Superior Court Judge to re-arrest the raiders, and constables are in pursuit of them. An efficient military force will be sent to the border towns immediately, to prevent frontier depredations.

MONTROSE, Dec. 15.

The conduct of the Judge Coursal, and Lambert, the Chief of Police, are denounced. The latter is accused of complicity. In an investigation going on in the Council it is thought that Lambert will be dismissed.

TORONTO, Dec. 15.

There is a profound sensation in regard to Coursal's decision, but legal authorities pronounce it contrary to law, and his course is generally condemned.

Mr. Grinnell, of Iowa, has introduced a bill into the House of Representatives which provides there shall be collected on every gallon of first proof distilled or removed for sale after July 1, 1854, and prior to December 15, 1864, a duty of one dollar and fifty cents on each and every gallon; and on and after December 15, 1864, a duty of two dollars on each and every gallon.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Henry Winter Davis and Foreign Affairs

Chief Justice Chase on the Bench.

Interesting Scene in Supreme Court.

Rejoicing in the Army Over Warren's Return.

Gen. Sheridan's Headquarters at Winchester.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 15.

A very spicy debate took place in the House to-day, over Winter Davis offering his resignation as chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs. It was tendered, he claimed, because his views of public policy were not in accordance with those endorsed by the House, so far as our international affairs were concerned, as specially shown by their laying on the table his resolution, declaring that Congress has a constitutional right to an authoritative voice in announcing and prescribing the foreign policy of the United States. Mr. Davis, in a speech, which attracted crowded galleries, and also a large attendance on the floor, animadverted severely on Secretary Seward's dispatch of last summer to Minister Dayton, in which he took ground that the Executive, and not Congress, should prescribe our foreign policy. The House, before his speech, refused to pass his resolutions, and afterwards declined to accept his resignation as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and there the matter ended.

Chief Justice Chase took the oath to-day, and entered upon the duties of his high office. The Court came into the Chamber as usual, accompanied by Mr. Chase. The Clerk then read his commission, signed by the President and Secretary of State. Mr. Chase then read the oath of office himself, there, of course, being no judicial officer higher than he to administer it. As he came to the conclusion of the oath, he laid it down and said, raising his right hand, 'So help me God." He then took his seat on the bench, robed in a black silk gown, as is the custom with all of the Judges, and the business of the Court proceeded as usual. The scene was witnessed by the leading members of the bar now in the city, by several Senators and Members of the House, and a large concourse of spectators.

Passengers who came up on the Matilda, state that when General Warren's command returned to their old camping ground from their late expedition, they were received with deafening cheers by the troops. Along our lines the unusual quietude, which has existed in front of Petersburg for a week past, remained unbroken up to yesterday morning. The Matilda brought up to Alexandria between two and three hundred contrabands, men, women and children, a portion of those brought in by Warren's expedition to Hicksford. The contrabands swarmed to Warren's banner, and a large number of them remain at City Point awaiting transportation to Alexandria and Washington.

Officers who arrived here this morning from the Valley report everything quiet there when they left. The only rebel force left remaining in the Valley, is encamped near New Market, and is not believed to number more than one division of infantry and several brigades of cavalry. General Sheridan had removed his headquarters to Winchester.

The following confirmations were made in the Senate to-day: Jos. G. Bowman, Assessor of Internal Revenue, First District of Indiana; Benj. F. Scribner, Collector of Internal Revenue, same District; Jonathan J. Wright, Collector of Internal Revenue, in the Sixth District of Indiana.

The Superintendent of Indian affairs of Utha, in a letter to Commissioner Dole, states that the Northwestern bands of Shoshone Indians have agreed to amendments to the treaty made last winter, and are peaceable again.

About one hundred deserters from the rebel army arrived in town to-day, and took the oath of allegiance. They have gone North.

Hon. James Speed was qualified as Attorney General, in the Supreme Court, before Judge Wayne.

Senator Richardson arrived this morning from Illinois, and took his seat in the Senate. With the exception of Hale, who is not expected to arrive for some time, the Senate is now full.

The large flag of the Navy Department is flying at full mast, to-day, over the news from Sherman, and the probable capture of Savannah.

The Illinois and Mississippi Ship Canal Bill, postponed from last session, has been set for Tuesday next for consideration. Its success is doubtful.

One thousand paroled prisoners have arrived at Annapolis, who have just been exchanged at Charleston.

Enos Russell, of Shelbyville, Ill., has been appointed Examining Pension Surgeon.

Gen. Thos. Crittenden, of Ky., now here, has resigned from the army.

Exciting Scene in Congress.

The Foreign Policy of the Government.

The Rights of Congress in Forming the Policy.

Winter Davis Resigns from Committee on Foreign Relations.

RESIGNATION NOT ACCEPTED.

The Failure of the Petersburg Mine Explosion.

Sec'y Chase Takes the "Iron-clad Oath."

Our Relations with Great Britain.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special Dispatch to the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, December 13.

More activity in stock at this morning's board, but generally at lower prices, especially on the railroad list. Governments are still in speculative demand. Railroad bonds more in demand, and generally firm. State stocks steady. Mining stocks decidedly active and firm. At the Petroleum board there was more activity and animation than for some time past. Increasing confidence generally. Sales of 1,000 Germania, 115; 6,800 High Gate, 500; Manhattan, 100; Titus Oil, 100; Consolidated of New York, 100; Cloud Point, 100; Hoie, 100; Cushman Farm Oil Company, 400; do, 150. Gold market much excited to-day. A slight decline on the rumor of the fall of Savannah. These rumors equal in effect, in a contrary direction, of General Dix's order, and resolutions introduced in the Senate. The loan market a little easier. Foreign exchange nominal.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.

Money steady at 6@7 per cent. Sterling fair request at 109¾@109¾. Gold irregular and unsettled, advanced 2¾, declined ¾, and closing at 234¾. Government stocks active and a shade firmer. Stocks heavy: Rock Island 108¾; Prairie Du Chien 54⅝; Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago 96; Reading 125; A. & T. H. 56½; M. S. guaranteed 146; M. S. 72¾; Ill. Cent. scrip 130⅝; N. W. 35½; do preferred 56; Fort Wayne 104⅝; Cleveland & Toledo 119½; Erie 94; Hudson 117¾; Reading 120; M. C. 129; Cleveland & Pittsburgh 109; 6s 81 registered 108⅝; 6s 81 coupons 116⅝; 6s 5-20 registered 109; 5-20 coupons 106; 7-30, August, 107⅛; Treasury 7-30, 120; Mo. 6s 61½; Quicksilver 93⅝.

EVENING BOARD.

At Gallagher's Board: Gold, 235⅛; New York Central, 95⅞; Hudson, 117¾; Reading, 120⅛; Michigan Central, 130¾; Michigan Southern, 72⅝; North Western, 48¼; do preferred, 76½; Fort Wayne, 104⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 108¾; Rock Island, 107¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 35⅝; Cumberland, 49¼; Quicksilver, 93½; Mariposa, 35¾.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, December 15.

At the Gold Exchange this morning, gold opened at 234⅛, declined to 233¾, and closed at 234¼. Loans, 6 per cent.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.

Petroleum steady but quiet at 55c. for crude, and 76@77c. for refined, in bond, and 96@97c. for refined, free.

Philadelphia Market.

Philadelphia, Dec. 15.

Flour firm; Extra at $12. Wheat firm, at $2 62 for Red. Corn dull; mixed 1.50. Oats not so firm; Deloware at 92c. Provisions buoyant. Mess Pork at $14 42. Whiskey firm and higher at $1 94. Petroleum unchanged.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.

Flour—Western a shade firmer with a fair demand; $10 50@10 40 for extra State; $11 25@11 40 for R. H. O., and $11 45@12 10 for trade brands, the market closing steady. Whisky firmer and more active; western $1 95. Wheat a shade firmer; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $2 30; winter red western, $2 80; inferior quality do, $2 35, and amber Michigan $2 88. Rye dull. Barley 1 60@ better; State, $1 87@2. Corn without decided change; $1 90@1 90½ for mixed western in store. Oats dull at $1 for western. Coffee firm but quiet. Sugar quiet and firm; Muscovado 20¼@21c. Molasses dull; sales of Porto Rico at 85c. Pork decidedly firmer; very active demand, at $40 00@41 00 for 1863-4, cash and regular way, closing at $42 50; 4,060 at $42 75 for new mess; $37 00@37 75 for prime; $40 00@40 50 for prime mess; also 5,750 bbls 1863-4 mess, December and January, at $41 00@42 50; and 3,000 bbls new mess, January to February 5th, at $42 00@43 25; and 1,500 bbls prime mess, for January, buyers' option, at $41 00. Beef steady, at $18 50@21 50 for new mess, and $9 00@28 00 for new extra mess beef. Hams more active and firmer at 27@28c. Cut-meats steady; 16¾@18¾c for shoulders, and 18@21 for hams. Bacon sides fair demand; dry salted Shoulders after January and February, at 18, and 5,000 boxes at 21@21½ for Western and City Cumberland cut, and 21 for long ribbed to arrive. Lard firmer with active dealing; part last evening at 21@21¾; latter price for choice City. Butter, firmly held, with a moderate business at 38@50 for Western and 45@60 for State. Cheese quiet and firm at 15@24.

Sanitary Fair—The Treasurer's Final List.—N. Holmes, Treasurer Sanitary Fair, acknowledges the receipt of the following additional contributions:

Citizens of Punxsutawney, Jeff'n Co...	$ 22 00
R. L. McGrew, Treasurer, balance of Steamboat Fund	321 57
B. W. Morgan, Chairman Brickmakers Committee	221 25
Employees Pringle & Auld, West Pittsburgh, Pa.	72 25
J. Crum, Pleasantville, Venango Co. Pennsylvania	2 50
W. Hazlep, Drayman	5 00
Additional from citizens of New Brighton and Fallston	223 97
Additional from Mrs. Bagaley	20 00
Pine, Rockland and Hampton Aid Society	14 00
Part proceeds of box from London-derry, Ireland	15 60
Mrs. Lydia R. Harper	20 00
John Harper, Chairman Art Committee	1,380 50
Miss Williams	11 50
Thomas Bakewell, Esq.	38 18
Through R. Finney, on account of sales of Poem	42 25
Sale to W. S. Bissell	8 00
St. James Episcopal Church, per F. R. Brunot	4 00
Mrs. Dr. Agnew, Beaver, per Mr. Von Bonnhorst	5 00
Beaver Street M. E. Church	18 00
St. Bridget's Association	8 50
Employees A. V. R. R. Co	6 00
Proceeds of concert at Tarentum	75 00
Old Curiosity Shop	340 00
Citizens of Lawrence Co., additional	178 52
Building Committee	4,815 68
Cashier of Fair	1,301 30
Total	$9,189 77
Previously acknowledged	$352,216 31
Total	$361,356 08

Pittsburgh, Dec. 15th, 1864.

Acquitted.—In the Cambria County Court last week, Rush Hawkins, conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery on a passenger, and the latter ordered to pay the costs of prosecution.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

BATTLE AT NASHVILLE

Gen. Thomas Attacks Hood.

Enemy Driven Three Miles.

17 Guns and 1,500 Prisoners Captured.

"Splendidly Successful" Action.

Our Lines Advanced Five Miles.

War Department,
Washington, Dec. 15—11 30 P. M.

Major General Dix:

The Department has just received unofficial despatches from Nashville, announcing that General Thomas, with the forces under his command, attacked Hood's army in front of Nashville, at nine o'clock this morning, and although the battle is not yet decided, the whole action of to-day is described as splendidly successful. Our line advanced on the right five miles. The enemy were driven from the river from their entrenchments, from a range of hills on which their left rested, and forced back upon their right and centre, and the centre was pushed back from one to three miles, with the loss of seventeen guns, and about 1,500 prisoners, and his whole line of earthworks, except about one mile of his extreme right, where no serious attempt was made to dislodge him. Our casualties are reported to be light. Hood's whole army, except cavalry and a small force near Murfreesboro, were engaged.

Edwin M. Stanton.

The Georgia Campaign.

Sherman Supposed to be in Savannah

Our Fleet Observed Hoisting Flags and Firing a Salute.

Rebel Papers as Bombastic as Usual.

SHERMAN TO BE ANNIHILATED.

Federals Defeated in All Fights.

Exchange of Prisoners Progressing Favorably.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.

That Sherman is now in possession of the city of Savannah is confidently believed here, but at this writing, late in the afternoon, there are no specific official advices to that effect, in addition to Admiral Dahlgren's and Gen. Foster's dispatches, they containing all that is absolutely known on the subject.

The dispatch from Gen. Sherman himself, given elsewhere, was among the last things he forwarded to the North before starting on his expedition, and has been used by the Navy Department as the guide for their co-operative operations.

After the vessel which bore the dispatches Northward had got started, but before it was out of sight, the whole squadron was observed to begin hoisting their flags and firing a salute, as if for a great victory. From which it is inferred that news had been received of the fall of Savannah. In that case another vessel must arrive in a very few hours with the announcement.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, December 15.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 12th, says:—Our last advices from Georgia represented that Sherman was advancing toward Savannah by three parallel roads. He must be in the vicinity of the city by this time. It is unnecessary to repeat what has been so often said about the preparations which have been made to repel the Yankee hordes. Generals Beauregard, Hood, Smith and Taylor are in command of our forces. Under their leadership we are not inclined to entertain any fear, but confidently expecting the most satisfactory results. Buell was at Augusta at last accounts.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 13th, says:—The end draws nigh. The advance of Sherman's army was reported within twenty miles of Savannah yesterday afternoon. A fight for the possession of the city may be in progress to-day. General Beauregard commands the Confederate forces.

The Bristol *Rumpler* of the 8th states information from the front indicates a state of alarm and uncertainty among the Federals. Our scouting parties report no Yankees this side of Goat's Range, from which they were told by citizens that those Federals who came to that place from Cumberland Gap were ordered in double quick toward Knoxville.

The *Richmond Enquirer* of the 13th says:—From what is deemed good authority it is ascertained that the enemy's force in and about Savannah is between ten and twelve thousand men, consisting of Georgia militia and the larger portion of the Charleston garrison. General Bragg commands the entire coast line, including the defences of Savannah, but he has not been cut off from the main body of his army and left in the rear at Augusta. We cannot learn positively that any troops are in front of us from the Shenandoah Valley to Gen. Lee's army. It is rumored that Bragg has sent one division from Early's force, but it is not believed.

Fortress Monroe, Dec. 14.—The steamer United States arrived this morning from Port Royal with a large number of returned prisoners, embracing between seven and eight hundred. The exchange of prisoners was progressing favorably. Nothing definite in relation to Gen. Sherman's movements could be learned by the prisoners who came on the flag United States, but the firing of his guns in the direction of Savannah river was distinctly heard for several days prior to her starting from Port Royal, and the forces that the rebel government have been able to assemble have been placed in the intrenchments surrounding Savannah and Charleston, so that Gen. Sherman will meet with very little resistance until he reaches the suburbs of Savannah.

The Savannah *News* of the 7th says, we learn that a fight occurr d yesterday at the point, in which the enemy were severely punished. It is said a strong column of infantry and cavalry attacked the command of Colonel Fisher, which is stationed on the outposts who had not more than quarter the number opposed to them, but handsomely repulsed the foe. We learn that on Tuesday a force of the enemy advanced toward the Coosawatchie, burning the Tillafanny bridge. They were attacked by Gen. Garlsun's command and driven back. On Wednesday morning a portion of our forces had a skirmish fight with a force of the enemy near the Tillafanny bridge, about five miles below Pocotaligo. They advanced toward the bridge and were driven back. Among the Georgians, one was killed and several wounded.

The enemy landed a large force at Mackey's Point, and was reported advancing toward the Old Pocotaligo. They will be taken care of. The force which landed at Boyd's landing has disappeared. That which fought on Wednesday was about a mile from the railroad, and were reported to be entrenching. Our condition in that locality will be more satisfactory at the next account.

The Savannah *News*, of the 8th, says: "Day before yesterday the enemy again made an attempt to take the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, but were repulsed. The fighting continued nearly all day, and had not ceased at dark. Our force had driven back every assault."

The Canadian Embroglio.

The New York Press Indignant.

Canada Made Rebel Territory.

Trouble With England Feared.

NEW YORK, December 15.

The excitement concerning the release of the St. Albans raiders still continues. All the daily papers have editorials on the subject.

The *Times* thinks that if Judge Coursal's decision is sustained, the rebels have a right to organize raids from Canada against the United States, thus making Canada into a rebel territory, and giving our government the right to pursue the raiders across the boundary.

The *Tribune* quotes authorities to show that we have a right under international law to carry out Gen. Dix's order.

The *World* thinks that if the Canadian authorities feel promptly in surrendering the raiders, Gen. Dix's order will be as promptly rescinded, and friendly feeling restored.

With some of the papers the fear that trouble may ensue from carrying out Dix's order, that may eventually involve us in a war with England.

An article in the Montreal *Herald* shows that many Canadians regard the same result from the release of the raiders.

Harper's Magazine.—This standard publication for January has been received, and is for sale at Pittock's, Fifth street, opposite the Postoffice. Another instalment of "Armadale," Cooks Browne's sketches, and a large amount of interesting and seasonable reading is contained in the present number.

Reconstruction of Rebellious States.

Admission of Louisiana Congressmen.

POSTAL ESTIMATES FOR 1866

The Tax on Cigars.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.

A highly important compromise has been effected in the congressional Reconstruction Committee, by which a provision is engrafted into the bill recognizing the State government of Louisiana. The President is understood to have insisted on this as the condition of his approving the bill, and in consideration of their gaining so much the opponents of the Louisiana State organization having agreed to wave their objection to it. Even Winter Davis is understood to have agreed to the recognition. If the Senate and the House follow the lead of their Committee's, therefore, the admission of the Louisiana members is probably after all assured.

Gen. F. B. Tyler has been assigned to duty as commander of a new military district in Maryland, known as the district of the Eastern Shore.

By Associated Press.

The Government is officially informed that fresh warrants have been issued for the arrest of the St. Albans raiders, and that the police are making every effort to prevent their escape.

The Postmaster General's estimate of postal expenses for 1866, is $14,068,500.

The calander of the House has already been cleared of public bills, leaving only those of a private character to be acted on. The House to-day passed the joint resolution of so much of the internal revenue act as refers to the tax or duty on cigars. It is to be assessed on the real value. The price for which the same shall have been sold, or offered for sale, is to be the only item of evidence to enable the inspector and assessor to ascertain the true value.

The bill reported by Representative Ashley to-day, for providing republican governments for States subverted or overthrown by rebellion, is based on the bill passed by both houses last session, but from which the Executive approval was withheld. It recommends the State of Louisiana as reconstructed under the new constitution.

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS,

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 15, 1864.

Senate.—On motion of Mr. Sumner, the President was requested to communicate to the Senate what information is on file concerning the arrangement made with Great Britain relating to the naval force to be maintained on the American lakes.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, moved that the Committee on the Conduct of the War inquire into the truth of the alleged employment of disloyal persons in the Quartermaster's Department.

Mr. Conness presented a petition from the cigar makers of Philadelphia, that the tax be taken off manufactured articles and put on the raw materials. This was referred to a committee of finance.

Mr. Wilson presented a petition from the officers and soldiers of the Army of the River, asking for an increase of pay, which was referred to a committee on military finance.

Mr. Chandler asked to call up the first resolution offered by him yesterday. It was read, and it to be referred to the Military Committee without debate.

Mr. Sumner suggested that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. It took that direction he would have nothing to say, otherwise he should speak on it.

Mr. Chandler was willing that it should go to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and it was so referred.

Mr. Chandler then called up the second resolution offered by him yesterday, and it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Brown offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs and militia be and are hereby instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the act of Congress of March 8th, 1792, entitled "an act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrections and repel invasions," and the several acts amendatory thereof, as to provide for the enrollment of all male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45, resident in the respective States, without respect to color; and also to provide for such invasions as may tend more efficiently to organize the militia system of the United States, and report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Chandler, the House bill to regulate commerce among the several States was made the special order for the first Wednesday in January.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, the bill to transfer a gunboat to the government of Liberia was brought up.

Mr. Powell was opposed to the bill. He did not believe the government of the United States had any right to sell gunboats to other countries.

Mr. Sumner said that the bill was drawn up on the recommendation of the President.

The yeas and nays were demanded by Mr. Powell. The bill passed—yeas 33; nays 5.

Messrs. Buckalew, Carlisle, Davis, Harding, Powell, Richardson, Riddle and Wright, voted in the negative.

Mr. Foot moved that when the Senate adjourned it be until Monday next. The motion was carried.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the several military bills which passed the House last session, were taken up and referred to the Military Committee, among them one to abolish the rank and pay of chaplains in the army.

Mr. Anthony offered a resolution which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire into the facts connected with the assault on Petersburg on the 30th of July, 1864.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

House.—Mr. Hohman, of Nevada, called upon the Secretary of War for information as to the discharge of enlisted soldiers, and also in regard to the call for troops to fill up old regiments, and whether the principles therein announced have been applied to all such soldiers. Referred to the Military Committee.

The Senate bill authorizing a special term of Court for the District of Indiana, was passed on motion of Mr. Griswold.

A resolution was adopted directing an investigation into the practical operation of the Pension laws, and to inquire into the condition of invalids, and to what measures should be adopted to secure to them employment independent of pensions.

On motion of Mr. Cox, the Secretary of State was called upon to furnish all communications he has on file, with reference to the troubles on our borders, which have not been referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Littlejohn moved an inquiry as to the expediency of establishing a navy yard at Oswego. Referred.

Mr. Schenck objected to the consideration of the resolution, unless it were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, which, he said, now had that subject under consideration, and had already obtained information concerning it.

Holman's resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Mallory asked leave to offer a resolution requesting the President to communicate all papers bearing on the arrest and imprisonment of Lieutenant Governor Jacobs and Col. Walford, the latter one of the Presidential electors in Kentucky, by

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16 1864.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

The War Cloud on the Canadian Border.

In another article we have discussed the bearings of the act of setting free the St. Albans raiders by the Canadian Court—a procedure which, considering the circumstances and manner in which it was done, amounts to little less than justification of the culprits. The question bids fair to be fruitful of the worst of complications. Even now, it is not difficult to see that if the two countries are not precipitated into a state little less than that of actual war all along the border, it will be because of forbearance and a turn of events which there is at present small reason to expect.

The people on the border, and the whole North, think that an outrage of the most aggravated description was committed by the scoundrels who made the raid on St. Albans; and they will be very likely to adopt the conclusion at once, that the act of the Canadian Court, whereby the scoundrels have escaped punishment, is an outrage scarcely less aggravating, the violation of faith, and proof of a deliberate purpose to shield murderers and robbers with commissions from JEFF. DAVIS in their pockets. They will be apt to believe, and act on the belief, that this failure to do justice—this piece of marked injustice—is but cumulative evidence that British authority is on the side of the rebels; that the rebellion has an auxillary force in Canada, as it has in England the active sympathy and co-operation which fits out privateers to prey on our commerce, builds and runs blockade runners, supplies the rebels with arms, furnishes them with credit and money, and has done and is continually doing that but for which the South could not have carried on the war a single year.

Neither the hour nor the circumstances are favorable for deliberation or forbearance. The provocations are not of this sort. The aggravation is not alone the St. Albans raid, nor the almost universal British sympathy with the rebels. The border on the Canada side is swarming with hordes of the same desperate character as those who made the descent on St. Albans, and for a similar purpose. An entire rebel regiment is said to be making their way thither, commissioned by JEFF. DAVIS to burn cities and villages, destroy the property of citizens, and commit all manner of outrages on the American side. The Courts of Canada have proclaimed that they may come and do these things with no fear of being punished.

Now, to what does this directly lead, if not to actual war, or astate of things, which, if out of it war does not grow, it will be remarkable indeed?

The Proclamation of Major General DIX is the first necessarry result. It is predicated on the settled principle of international law, and that, too, as acted upon on that very border by the British, in the case of the Caroline. It is, when an enemy has taken refuge in a friendly country, and commits overt acts, and that friendly country refuses to give up or punish them, the country against which said acts have been committed may go and take them. This is the meaning and intent of the Proclamation of General DIX. Its language is as clear as it could be made. If it is belligerent, it is not more so than what called it out. Here is the essential passage, and we must say we thank General DIX for writing it:

All military commanders in the future are therefore instructed, in case further acts of depredation and murder are attempted, whether by marauders or persons acting under commissions from the rebel authorities at Richmond, to shoot down the perpetrators if possible while in the commission of their crimes, *or if it be necessary, with a view to capture,* to cross the boundary between the United States and Canada, said commanders are hereby directed to pursue them wherever they may take refuge, and if captured they are under no circumstances to be surrendered, but are to be surrendered to these headquarters for trial and punishment by martial law.

Our belief is that the Canadian authorities will have occasion to regret the extent to which their sympathy with the rebels has taken them. This Proclamation is not only in strict conformity with the settled rule of international law applicable to the case, in harmony with the notable precedent of the Caroline case, but is in perfect accord with the temper of our people on the border. It must be confessed there is danger that too much license will be assumed under it. Herein lies the peril of the present situation. Although the intercourse across the border has for a long time been intimate, there has ever existed a latent grudge on our side, dating from the burning of Buffalo, and the numberless outrages inflicted when last we were at war with England, —a feeling, we may safely say, not modified by British sympathy and cooperation with the rebels.

It is evident that Senator CHANDLER, of Michigan, when he offered his resolutions bearing on this question a few days ago, was impressed with its magnitude and understood the feeling along the border. With Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland and other cities continually threatened—in a sense in a stage of seige—by the minions of JEFF. DAVIS, who have not only found an asylum in Canada, but find in the Provinces a protected base for carrying on their nefarious plots, our people can scarcely be expected, should other provocations be offered, to remain strictly on the defensive.

But they will live up to the spirit and letter of Gen. DIX's Proclamation. The situation is therefore full of interest.

The St. Albans Murderers Discharged.

The Canadian authorities by their recent conduct indicate a very decided inclination for war with the United States or a very reckless disregard for the good order and peace of their own citizens. Threatened, as we have been, with the invasion of our frontier by rebel refugees in Canada, almost ever since the beginning of the war, our Government could not plant guns, nor dispose of military forces for defense along the border, without compromising its honor. Certain rebels took advantage of this circumstance and passing over the frontier like wolves went to St. Albans, in Vermont, and committed an array of crimes, which for horror and diabolism, challenge the darkest and cruelest barbarism of any age, after which they took refuge in Canada. Subsequently they were arrested at the instance of United States officers, and held for examination. A record of witnesses were on hand to give their undoubted testimony against the prisoners. It was discovered that the first warrant for the arrest of the murderers was illegal, and it was set aside. Another was obtained from Justice COURSAL, who after a delay of one month, found out that he too had issued warrants illegally, and therefore felt it to be his duty to discharge the prisoners on all the warrants, and this because he had not received any warrant from the Governor General, who only could assume jurisdiction in the case or authorize the Court so to do. The prisoners are now at large. This is a statement of the case in brief.

Following this comes General DIX's order instructing all military commanders in his department in the future, to shoot down rebel marauders while in the commission of their crimes on our border, or if it be necessary with a view to their capture, to cross the boundary between the United States and Canada, and pursue them wherever they may take refuge, &c. The necessity of such an order, and of implicit obedience to it cannot be disputed; for the Canadian authorities have shown their unwillingness to act in good faith both as to special treaty with our government and the provisions of international law. They even refuse to protect their own people against the annoyance of United States forces pursuing rebels through their country by challenging us to resort to that plea. There is a further necessity in view of the fact announced the other day in the columns of the Toronto *Globe*, and known to the provincial government, that a rebel regiment has been ordered to proceed to Canada, as test they may, and from there to assume a fair making new depredations upon the life and property of citizens of the United States on United States territory. We are glad that Gen. DIX's order makes it distinct that rebel marauders pursued and caught *are not be surrendered under any circumstances.*

This order of General DIX is in strict accordance with the opinions of the highest British authorities on international law. Our readers will recollect the citations we made in Wednesday's COMMERCIAL, from Phillimore and Vatel, and by them will be enabled to draw their own conclusions. This is certain, that the safety of our frontier depends entirely upon the vigilance of our military authorities and their activity in accordance with the provisions of International Law. Our government has never transgressed the treaty which has just been set at defiance by the Canadian judge, nor has Canada the slightest cause on which to base a pretext for its latest conduct.

General Intelligence.

The amount required to meet the wants of the Government of the county of New York the ensuing year is $6,784,866 46.

The salaries of public officers in Philadelphia have been increased to $284,878 more than in 1863.

A correspondent of the Reading *Journal* makes a valuable communication to that journal, announcing the discovery of a rich iron mine in the county. He says: "Mr. David Lykens, who has always been a hard laboring man, and who has been employed the greater part of his life in mining, discovered, some eight days since, one of the largest veins of iron ore in Conestoga valley. After making known his discovery to a Mr. James O'Neil, they succeeded in procuring a lease of twelve acres from Messrs. D. Mast, D. Byler, M. Hartz, and J. Shuntz, whose lands meet at the place of discovery. The first taken out was in the centre of twelve acres, which will give them quite a large space to work on. The mine is located about three-fourths of a mile from Morganstown. The ore is primitive, and of the very best quality. They have taken out some eighty tons in five days, and this is only a beginning. The vein is eighteen feet thick, and has every appearance of holding out for years.

A National convention of the Fenian Brotherhood is to be held at Cincinnati, January 17th, and it is expected that there will be one thousand delegates present. The call for this Convention announces that this will be the last general convention to be held in this country—that before the necessity exists for another convention the fires of liberty will be rekindled upon the altars of Ireland, and Irishmen from all parts of the world, returning to right their centuries of wrong. Each circle in the United States has been strongly urged to send with their delegates as much money as possible in order to make a fund of $2,000,000.

The Philadelphia *Daily News* has picked a quarrel with Mr. Childs, the new publisher of the *Ledger*, already, because he would not publish an advertisement of the *News* as the only penny paper now in that city.

The Boston *Transcript* remarks that the Income Tax, if equitable assessed, is the fairest of all taxes, but, if capriciously laid, is the most unjust, and adds that there is a general demand that certain flagrant cases in which income has been obviously understood, should be in investigated by the proper officers.

A few days since, a widow lady residing in the eastern part of Bristol, Rhode Island, received by the New York and fall river steamers, received a large box, resembling a shoe box, from some unknown source, upon which she paid several dollars charges. Upon opening the box, it was found to contain a human skeleton.

We have a practical exemplification in our own streets of what delays the campaign in Tennessee. General Thomas telegraphed to Washington on Saturday last, that "nothing could move in the vicinity of Nashville without sipping up."

These slippery days are the days that try men's soles, and souls as well, and he who pens the lines of the public by neglecting to screw ashes on his sidewalk may be considered to have no soul at all.

The *World Without End* is the singular name of a new paper at Memphis, Tenn.

A New York paper says there is not a habitable dwelling from Castle Garden to Harlem River unoccupied to-day, except the few that are kept in the market for speculation.

Bermuda Hundred was so named because it is just one hundred miles from the mouth of James River.

A detachment of recruits were about leaving Augusta, Maine, for the front last week, when some official thought it would be well to search them before starting, and no less than sixty of the bounty jumpers were found to have on complete suits of citizens' clothes under their uniforms, all ready for desertion at the first opportunity.

Personal.

Ralph Waldo Emerson is giving a series of Sunday lectures on social topics in Boston. In his last we find the following: The Democratic opening of all avenues to all is the fixed advantage which our institutions give, the solver of conceits. He hated to hear the assertion that our Government excludes the highest class, as in New York we are told that the moment a man enters politics he loses social caste. This is absurd, a wretched skepticism on its face. No bar can prevent the gentleman in our society from attaining his aid to promote the general advantage. What admirable traits are developed in our town-meetings; he had seen the internal politics of a little town discussed with a clearness and perspicuity that would be precious in a city or in Washington. He was so purely a spectator in town-meetings that he claimed to take as impartial a view of their characteristics as an observer from a foreign land.

Lucille Western is playing the role of Camille in Philadelphia to overflowing houses.

General Sheridan was once a news-boy. That was when he learned how to go to press Early.

Farini, the rope walker, has married a woman in Halifax who is said to be worth $30,000.

Mrs. Choate, widow of Rufus Choate, and daughter of the late Miles Olcott, of Hanover N. H., died at Dorchester, Mass., on Friday after a brief illness.

Samuel Frances, a colored man, one hundred and eight years and nine months old, died at Baltimore on Friday.

Among the curious wagers which have been lost by the defeat of McClellan, was one made by a young lady of Newark, N. J., the terms being that if Lincoln was re-elected she would visit her friends in New York State, five hundred miles distant, carrying with her one hundred clams, which she is to make into a huge pie for the benefit of her friends.

The match for the championship of American billiards, between Dudley Kavanagh and William Goldthwait, which has been so long delayed, will take place in New York on the evening of Wednesday, Dec. 21.

Nadar, the ameteur aeronaut, whose balloon experiments and failures have furnished such a good fat theme to the Paris wits, has come out with a garrulous volume under the title of *Memoires du Geant.*"

The Rev. Dr. Prestley of this city, lectured in Brooklyn, N. Y., Wednesday evening, his subject being "Jerusalem and its vicinity as I saw them."

Warren's Late Reconnoissance.

A correspondent who gives an account of Warren's reconnoissance southward from Petersburg says: The country through which the troops passed was found to have abundant supplies, especially of corn and live stock, but Gen. Lee is perfectly welcome to everything eatable that he may be able to gather there now. In many instances where barns were found filled with corn, it was discovered that it had already been bought by the rebel government, and was only waiting shipment to Richmond. One man in particular, is remembered for the immense amount of corn which he had on hand, and the pertinacity and inconsistency with which he lied about it; but at last it was forced out of him that the rebel authorities had bought and paid for it. In this case and all others proper care was taken that the forage should no longer be *in case* to trouble the Richmond officials.

Concerning negroes, the same writer says: The starry flag of freedom streaming for a day over those benighted counties of Virginia, the negroes flocked beneath its folds and followed it, as the Israelites followed the pillar of fire, and the clouds that led them from their bondage to their promised land of freedom. There are myriads of these blacks—how many it is now impossible to say. They are of all ages and sizes; from the child in arms to the old man who waited his three-score years before the blow of promise appeared to his longing eyes. All these are safe within our lines, and the enemy is short just so much of the sinew that has prolonged this war.

THE petition to the Queen of Spain for the gradual abolition of slavery in Cuba has been signed by more than a hundred planters and presented to the Governor General to be forwarded to the Queen. The Governor General remarked that he would wait for the news of the Presidential election in the United States before sending the petition, as that election would in his judgment decide the future of slavation is that Cuba must follow the course of the United States in this great matter. It is thus true and no mere rhetorical flourish, that by abolishing slavery in this country we strike a fatal blow at the institution everywhere.

A FEW days ago Secretary Stanton dismissed twenty clerks from the Quartermaster's Department, some on a charge of disloyalty, and some for intense zeal in opposition to Mr. Lincoln's re-election. One of them came directly to Mr. Stanton and asked him if he considered it disloyal because he favored the election of Gen. McClellan. "By no means," was the reply, "but when a young man receives his salary from an Administration and spends his evenings in denouncing it in the most offensive language, he cannot complain if that Administration chooses one of its friends to take his place! That is what I have done in your case."

Our minister at London will return to the States, it is said between this and the 4th of March.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

The Guldenfuss Extradition Case—Interesting Reminiscences—General Butler's Case—How the Gold was taken —New Development—The Captured Gold Stolen from the U. S. Mint—There low Weed the Political Magician.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13, 1864.

Election disputes having been settled, counsel and the Judges are at liberty to pursue their routine labors in the Court-rooms; and as during the political canvass no tribunal would take up any case that threatened to occupy more than one day of the Court's precious time, we now have an accumulation of capital and other cases, all pressing for trial during the December term.

In the United States Commissioner's Court they have an extradition case, around which the advocates are throwing a veil of romance by setting up a theory of mistaken identity. The case itself is curious enough, and quite interesting, whether it is described in the glowing language of ingenious lawyers, or stripped of legal garniture and given in barren detail. I shall endeavor to tell the story in itself. Ernest Guldenfuss, agent at Halle on the Zaale (Prussia) of a Prussian banking firm, was well known in financial circles throughout the German States, and had intimate and extensive dealings with them, both as agent and as principal. His integrity and business capacity were undoubted, and his indorsement was so highly prized that paper of any character bearing his name was readily discounted by the most cautious bankers. In these circumstances Guldenfuss speculated largely, and lost; and thinking to retrieve his tottering fortune, and at the same time with a view of paying his creditors every farthing, with full interest, he forged the paper of more than a score of German capitalists, and this paper, bearing his genuine signature, was not critically scrutinised, but was thrown into bank-vaults, there to lie until maturity—a period of sixty or ninety days. His forgeries were successful in every instance; and early in May last he had thus accumulated $40,000 in gold. With this in hand, and accompanied by a young Viennese actress —Niemann by name—he fled to London, previously, however, having notified his commercial and other acquaintances that he intended to make a four weeks tour to the baths and cities of the United States by steadily securing to himself and his female companion ample time to make their escape without hinderance. On the Atlantic voyage an intimacy sprang up between himself and a young and wealthy German gentleman—Emil Greef—whose abode is in our beautiful little neighboring city of Hoboken, and on arrival Guldenfuss and his putative wife went thither, and soon, through the vivacity of the actress and the wealth and ostentatious liberality of her lord, the couple became leaders of the Hoboken upper ten. But they tired of that city of marshes, and at length, in August last, Guldenfuss, who had realized $65,000 from the sale of bills of exchange, and other sums from other sources, purchased a picturesque estate of more than a hundred acres near Pittstown, and about thirteen miles from Troy, taking a deed therefor in the name of Louis Girard, and himself for the first time renounced his true name and taking that which appears on the instrument conveying title to his alleged wife. Here he settled in a farmhouse, whence he could readily superintend the building of an imposing villa which he built a dwelling for the overseer of his farm, bought every variety of choice stock that the market afforded, exercised all the hospitality of eminence to make plans for his future home, and had progressed so far as to have the foundations of the villa laid, when one of Marshal Murray's detective officers, accompanied by one of the Consul General of Prussia, tapped him on the shoulder, one fine morning, and exhibited an order for his arrest bearing the bold and ominous signature of the Executive of the United States. He was immediately and unceremoniously taken to the Lansingburgh street jail, in this city, and there held until last week, when he was conducted to the Commissioners' Court. His fair companion departed from their rural home on the day of his arrest, and her whereabouts have not been revealed. Consul for the prosecution have rested, and to-day the defence will undertake to show, first, that this is a case of mistaken identity, and, secondly, that there is no extradition treaty between Prussia and the United States, the treaty of 1852 having expired by limitation. Meantime our authorities have seized the estates of the prisoner for the benefit of the European creditors.

Next in interest is the suit, in the Court of Common Pleas, of Samuel and Andrew Smith, of New Orleans, against Benjamin F. Butler—a suit which the Smiths have brought here, hoping that Judges and jurors who are known to sympathize with the rebellion may give them more than they would hope to get in New Orleans or in the United States courts. The complaint recites that twenty years ago Samuel Smith went from Saratoga county, New York, to New Orleans, and there after long years of persevering industry and severe economy, amassed a fortune, and with his brothers engaged in private banking, a business which required them frequently to make advances of money on Southern credits; that when the rebellion broke out the Louisiana seceded it was impossible to collect without great delay; that the Smiths opposed the secession of Louisiana, but remained to settle their affairs as best they might, but that when news reached New Orleans of the passing of the forts by Admiral Farragut they, having about $60,000 in gold in their safe, secreted $50,000 thereof in air eels about the safe, fearing pillage; that when Gen. Butler entered the city and directed every man to return to his business, promising protection to loyalists, the deponent thought it best to await the course of events instead of tearing down a brick wall and bringing the firm's gold to light; that deponent told Gen. Butler the object of concealing the gold, but at length, after having been confined in prison, he revealed, and General Butler demolished the masonry and seized and removed deponent's treasure, to the amount of $50,000, which General Butler has retained to this hour, etc., etc., etc. The affidavit of which the foregoing is the substance, is simply a bitter tirade against a "despotic power," meaning Gen. Butler; and if counsel had undertaken to read it in a Boston court he would assedily have been reprimanded. The truth is believed to be that this gold which the Smiths sealed up in masonry is a part of the treasure that was stolen from the Branch Mint at New Orleans, and that as such it was handed over to the Government as its property. Certain it is that Butler deposited it in the United States Treasury, and there it lies. Hallet, counsel for Butler, moved before Judge Cardozo that the hearing be had in the United States Circuit Court; but the Judge has decided that his own court has jurisdiction, and that the trial must proceed before him. If this Judge does not know that the coin in dispute was stolen from the United States, why should he institute an investigation to a hearing before the judicial officers of the Government?

In the Supreme Court, Charles Parkhurst, proprietor of a mock-auction shop in Gridiron Square, opposite the Astor House, applied for an injunction restraining Thomas C. Acton, President of the Police Commission, from authorizing an officer to patrol in front of his place of business. The ground of complaint was that the police officers stand in front of the mock-auction shop and warn strangers not to enter. The Court of course rejected the application.

In the same Court the suit of ex-Mayor George Opdyke against Thurlow Weed, for libel, was called last week, but counsel having prior engagements a postponement was granted until to-day.

All last spring and summer the Magician, who appears to have been soured because he could no longer hold the reins and drive the Government team whither soever he pleased, found recreation in venting his malignant spleen upon his old confreres of the old Republican party. He spattered unclean water on every hand, and contrived to make himself as disagreeable everywhere, except in the Democratic camp, as a senile and misanthropic mortal possibly could. He made a flerce and unwarranted attack upon Ex-Mayor Opdyke, in which, it is alleged, he incorporated many sheer falsehoods; and hence the lawsuit in which I have alluded above. Many other diatribes from his pen, all of which were calculated to render old and comfort to the enemy, may yet be fresh in the reader's memory, and I need not quote them. Among the gentlemen whom he assailed was H. F. Andrews, a young lawyer who had been appointed to the surveyorship of this port; and this gentleman was at length, through Weed's persistent plotting, removed from office. Andrews had been engrossed with the hard work of the campaign, and when news of his removal reached him he was sorely tempted to give Thurlow his due; but he feared the result of any schism in our ranks, and, biting his lips, wisely held his peace and went on working like a trooper for freedom and the Union. Election past, the Colonel has broken with a thunder clap in the shape of a letter from Andrews to Weed, charging, generally, that the "old man" is a consumate falsifier; and that the truth is not in him, and, specifically, that he has had a seen or unseen financial interest in nearly every job that has been for the last twenty years, manipulated by the Albany lobby; and the letter specifies several jobs, which the writer as counsel knew Weed to have pushed through the Legislature by his own pecuniary profit. Everybody knew, or suspected, this; but only the initiated were aware that Thurlow was guilty of what is charged in the two paragraphs following, which I venture to clip from the Andrews letter:

"A Governor of New York in place of Edwin D. Morgan, who had served two terms with great usefulness to the State and equal credit to himself, had to be elected. The State Convention that assembled in that year, following the popular heart, nominated for the executive office that pure man and true patriot, the estimable and deeply lamented Brigadier General James S. Wadsworth. You, following your own groveling instincts, fell out with the representatives of the Union party. Finding that you could not rule, you determined to ruin, and you joined your exertions to those opposed to the Union candidate. Your share in procuring the defeat of a man the intchet of whose shoes you were not worthy to unloose, is thoroughly understood. The wages of your treachery have been paid you.

"In the dark days of 1863, when treason was so defiant, you were enacting the role of the melancholy Jacques, wringing your hands and uttering the doleful tune of strain. You were especially severe in the denunciation of your President, whom you said he was an 'old imbecile,' his conduct of the war a failure, and his advising ministers a corrupt and ineffi lent cabal."

Having said this, Andrews wonders why Thurlow does not emulate the one merit of Judas, and asks, "Thurlow, why dont you go and hang yourself?"

Thurlow is believed to have been the prompter behind the scenes who made a split in our city Union organizations last summer—A split which cost us one Congressman, if not two. But, happily, we have a gratifying majority in both Houses without these, and when Congress meets in 1865 we may snap our fingers at the Magician and his Democratic brethren and masters. Speaking of the Andrew's letter, the *Herald*, which sometimes makes a felicitous and truthful remark, says: "It is a strange story this of Andrews . . . an awful budget of sharp practices on the part of the accused, which if only half true, would justify the change of the familiar title of 'the old man,' to that of 'the old fool.'" SOMMERSWORTH.

That octogenarian dandy, the Hon. Grantley Berkeley, whose sporting visit to the Western States a few years ago brought him into notice in this country, has just published an autobiography which gives a curious insight into the habits and associations of the British aristocracy. In its earliest pages he does not scruple to let his readers know that his mother was a petty tradesman's daughter, and that she was his father's mistress, under the name of Miss Tudor. From his description of her it would appear that she was vulgar and unfeeling, and that his father by his brutality was worthy of matching with her. The facts related in connection with his duel with Dr. Maginn exhibit in a still more shameless light the character of the writer. He does his utmost to show that Maginn was a coward, and that Mr. Fraser had instigated him to shoot his opponent under threat of arrest for debt if he failed. Maginnr had never handled a pistol in his life. "When we fought with my copper John Manton's pistols, that I was used to, I could have hit any button on my adversary's coat." Among the directions agreed to, we find: "You are to hold your arms pendant by your sides, and to take no aim." Two pages after Mr. Berkeley says: "I awaited his discharge, and delivered mine immediately, after taking a hasty aim at his leg!" Comment on this would be superfluous.

Among the enterprises of the day, we notice that a company has been formed in New York, called "*The American and British West India Cotton Company,*" for the purpose of raising Sea Island Cotton—and have secured 2000 acres of land on Long Island, one of the Bahamas, in latitude 23° 10′; longitude 75° 3′; average temperature 80°. Previous to 1835, thousands of bales of Sea Island cotton were annually exported to Europe—but when slavery was abolished the culture of cotton ceased. During the last two years small portions of this land have been cleared, and cotton raised, of a quality equal to any produced on the Coast of Georgia or South Carolina. The estimated yield is four hundred pounds per acre.

The lands of this company are now under successful cultivation—about one hundred laborers having been already sent from New York, and are now at work, and a good crop is confidently anticipated. The management of the company, we are assured, is in the hands of good, competent and practical men, having an office at 87 Beaver street, New York.

THE Dictator, Commodore John Rodgers commanding, made a short trial trip to the lower bay on Tuesday, and expended some fifteen rounds of shot and shell in testing the friction gear on the guns—rifled cannon. The results obtained are said to be very satisfactory. The difficulties experienced in steering the vessel have been entirely obviated, and if no unfavorable weather prevents she will take her departure from here at the close of the week, and will proceed direct to Hampton Roads, the Hybla-nia and Monongahela forming her convoy. It is said that the Navy Department are very anxious to have the Dictator at Hampton Roads as soon as possible, as there is something for her to do. She is by no means a failure, as has been stated.

IN the money article of the New York *Express* of Saturday we find the following: A new and somewhat curious way of investing in gold below the market price occurred in the street today. A broker's boy was passing through an entry way with a bag of gold on his shoulder, when an individual slapped a plaster over his face and made off with the gold. The boy was instructed to get a certified check, and not a plaster, so he managed to get one eye out and made chase after the thief, finally recovering the gold. This is a species of sharp practice not recognized in the gold room.

It is not generally known that Messrs. Ross and Thomas Winans continue the building of a ship in the port of London after the style of the cigar steamer which they constructed at Spring Garden, Baltimore. At the last accounts, work had been stopped on her temporarily on account of the failure of Mr. Fairbairn to deliver the iron plates for the hull, as called for. Her length on deck is over 700 feet, and she is expected to run 25 miles per hour, and cross the ocean in from six to seven days.

Congressman Washburne, has just returned from General Grant's headquarters, represents Warren's movements as a perfect success, and that Grant is confident of the whole situation. Mr. Washburne himself feels more confidence in the future from this visit than from any previous one.

DIED:

DARRAGH—On December 14th, 1864, at the residence of her husband, Robert Darragh, in Sharon Beaver county Pa., Mrs. DEBORAH DARRAGH, in the 69th year of her age.

The funeral will leave her late residence at 1 o'clock Friday morning. 2t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—

BOARDING WITH FURNISHED ROOM, in a respectable private family where there are no other boarders, by a gentleman and his wife.
Address BOX 1507, Pittsburgh, Pa., stating terms and location.
de16-3t

WANTED—

A situation in a GROCERY OR COMMISSION HOUSE, by one who is fully competent either as Clerk or Accountant. Address "H. W. G.," Commercial Office.
de16-2t

K. BLAIR

now has the largest stock and finest variety of French and American CONFECTS AND FANCY GOODS. ever offered. Also, all kinds of PLAIN AND FANCY CAKES, NUTS AND FRUITS, at his new and popular **Confectionary and Dining Saloons,**

Where he is prepared to furnish WEDDING AND PARTY ORDERS with all the delicacies of the season, at short notice. In the best manner and latest styles, at
de16-6t Nos. 89 and 91, Federal street, Allegheny.

MUSKINGUM OIL SPRING PETROLEUM COMPANY,

MORGAN COUNTY, OHIO.

FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-TWO ACRES in fee, on Oil Spring's Run, three miles from McConnellsville. Incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania.

Capital Stock.....$600,000.

100,000 Shares, at $5.00 per share full paid.

Working Capital reserved for developement, 25,000 shares, the subscription price for which is $3.00 per share—not liable to further assessment.

PRESIDENT:
GEO. W. CASS, Esq.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER:
R. T. LEECH, Jr.
DIRECTORS:
GEO. W. CASS, President of P. Ft. W. & C. R. W.,
J. B. GUTHRIE,
W. BAGALEY,
JOSEPH RICHARDS,
BENJAMIN BAKEWELL, Jr.,
FRANK RAMM,
D. F. MCKEE,
A. J. MAGAN,
R. T. LEECH, Jr.

The Company offers 10,000 shares of the above reserved stock in this market.
Books of Subscription are now open at the office of
S. S. BRYAN,
59 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.
Where Prospectus and Map of the Company's Property can be seen. de16-1f

SPECIALTIES

AT

McClelland's Auction House,

55 FIFTH STREET.

SHAWLS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
CLOAKING,
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
LINSEYS,
TABLE LINEN,
CASSIMERES,
JEANS,
CLOTHS,
IRISH LINEN,
TRAVELLING SHIRTS
WHITE SHIRTS,
UNDER CLOTHING,
WOOL JACKETS,
HOODS,
GAITERS,
FELT SHOES.
PRINTS,
MUSLINS,
CRASH,
GINGHAM,
CHECKS,
CRASH,
HOODS,
NUBIAS,
SCARFS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
COLLARS
NECK TIES,
SUSPENDERS,
BLACKING,
RIBBONS,
GUMS,
BUFFALOS.

LOOK FOR No. 55.

de16

METROPOLITAN GIFT BOOK STORE,

WILL BE OPEN ON

Tuesday, November 1st, 1864.

And is permanently located at

No. 63 FIFTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH,

OPPOSITE ADAMS' EXPRESS OFFICE,

This is the largest and most liberally conducted establishment West of New York. At this establishment you can get any book you desire. Books in every part of Literature. And you have the advantage of receiving with each book that you buy

A HANDSOME PRESENT,

Worth from FIFTY CENTS to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, which is given with each book.

All books are sold at publishers prices, and you can select from the largest stock ever offered in this city including all the Standard Works, all descriptions of Photographic Albums, all styles of Bibles and Prayer Books, all the late publications, a full line of Gift Books, all patterns of Portfolios, Books for all classes, upon all subjects, in every style of binding, and in endless variety.

Remember that in purchasing Books at the

Metropolitan Gift Book Store,

You pay no more than you would at any other establishment, and have the advantage of receiving a VALUABLE PRESENT with each book that you buy.

One Trial will convince Book Buyers,

That the place to make the purchase is at

63 FIFTH STREET.

Our stock of Photograph Albums, Bibles and Prayer Books is the largest in the city, and will be sold at the LOWEST PUBLISHERS PRICES, and with a gift with each purchase varying from fifty cents to one hundred dollars.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES mailed free to any address upon application.

W. L. FOSTER & CO.

oct29-1y-eod

FRANGAPANI POWDER.

Frangapani Powder,
Frangapani Powder,
Frangapani Powder.

At

JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
corner of the Diamond Market street,

Patent Medicines. Patent Medicines,
Patent Medicines. Patent Medicines,
Patent Medicines. Patent Medicines.

A very large stock of genuine Patent Medicines constantly on hand, embracing every Medicine that is advertised. When you want anything in this line, you will save time and expense by calling at my establishment before looking elsewhere.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, etc., at low rates. A superior article of Potash and Soda Ash, always on hand.

Remember the place,
JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
cor. of the Diamond and Market st.
de12

J. C. MATTERN,

(Successor to George W. Weyman,)

DRUGGIST,

Corner Third and Smithfield streets.

oct26-1y-eod

SHINGLES—

The best and cheapest SHINGLES in the market are to be had at A. McClintock's Nail Keg and Shingle Manufactory, Mechanic street and Allegheny river, Fifth Ward.

nov16-1m A. McCLINTOCK.

TO CAPITALISTS AND PERSONS DESIROUS OF FORMING OIL COMPANIES.

J. H. SIMONDS & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
Franklin, Venango Co., Pa.

Petroleum lands, Interests in producing wells, and oil leases in popular localities on Oil Creek, the Allegheny river and their tributaries, at reasonable prices at this office. sept-6m

VINEGAR.

H. REDENBACH & SONS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PURE CIDER VINEGAR,

No. 150 Ohio Street, Allegheny.

oct 21y

STEINWAY'S PIANOS.

The most perfect Pianos in the world.

A splendid new stock of

STEINWAY'S PIANOS.

Just received and for sale by
H. KLEBER & BRO.,
122 Wood street, Sole agents for Steinway's Pianos.
no18-eod

UNION INTELLIGENCE OFFIC AND BOOK STORE.

Merchants, store-keepers, hotels, restaurants, private dwellings, manufactories, farmers, &c., can be supplied with male and female help for any and every occupation, by applying at the Book Store and News Depot, Sixth street, below Smithfield.
oct28 JOHN D. EGAN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARLEY MALT—

2000 bushels prime Spring;
1000 " " Fall.

FOR SALE BY
de14-2w-eod THOS. BELL,
97 First street.

BOARDING.

A comfortable furnished room, with BOARD, for a gentleman and lady, or for a lady with one or two children, can be had at Sewickley.
Enquire at No. 99 Market street.
de13-6t

HOUSE FOR SALE—A

THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

No. 78 Liberty street, between Hay and Marberry streets, containing thirteen rooms, with gas and bath room. Enquire of M. A. LORENZ,
de14-1m No. 62 Water street.

REMOVAL.

F. SELLERS & CO.,

PORK PACKERS and manufacturers of LARD OIL, have removed from their old stand to their new WAREHOUSE, corner PENN and WAYNE streets. de13-6t

OIL CITY LAND OFFICE.

MAIN STREET, NEAR CRAPO HOUSE, AND JONES' NEW HOTEL,

OIL CITY, PENNSYLVANIA.

For sale, Oil Lands in fee, Lease and interest in Oil Wells in the best locations in the oil region, at the lowest cash price. Persons desiring to purchase to form companies, or for themselves, will save a large per centage by applying in person, or by letter, to us. Information in regard to Oil Territory given without charge. HULL, PLATT & CO.,
de14-6t Oil City, Pa.

FOR RENT.

Several offices and rooms, suitable for clerk rooms. Also stores and one well lighted hall. Possession of some of the premises immediately, and of others on the first of next April.
F. D. GAZZAM,
Corner of Third & Market streets,
de9-2w or 89 Penn street.

FOR SALE—

AN OIL REFINERY.

Inquire of ISAAC WHITTIER,
no22-1f No. 77 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

MISS ALICE MOWRY,

No. 32 Fourth street.

Respectfully announces to her friends that she has just received, per Adam's Express, Jouvin's Kid Gloves, in light colors; black of same make. A new lot of Wash Leather Gloves of all sizes. Empress Collars in lace and tatting. Chenille Fringe and Gimp. Wide Black Gimpure Lace, and several new styles Buttons. Zephyr Knit Opera Cloaks, Shawls, Sacques, Hoods, Gaiters, Mittens, Sleeve Buttons, Combs, and Sets in Onyx and Steel, &c. de6-1m

EDGWORTH SEMINARY.

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

A new Session will commence on MONDAY, January 2d. Address the Principal,
Rev. A. WILLIAMS,
de13-3w Sewickleyville, Pa.

$50,000 CHEAP WATCHES AND JEWELRY AT WHOLESALE.

Sutlers, Country Merchants, Pedlers, and general traders supplied at immense bargains. Watches and Jewelry of every description in any pattern or quality, and in any quantity constantly on hand and made to order. Estimates of any class of work furnished. Good Canvassing clerks wanted. Prices and full descriptions free. Address T. & H. GAUGHAN,
no22-1m 716 Broadway, New York.

LEATHER! LEATHER!

12 doz. Prime Oak-tanned Finished Kips,
15 " " " " Upper Leather.
15 " " " " Calfskins.
200 " " " " Harness Leather.

All of the very best quality. For sale by
C. KIEFER,
dec 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTICE.

We have this day sold to Messrs. PAINTER, LAUFFER & CO. our entire wholesale business in both cities, and would cheerfully recommend them to our customers and the public generally, and ask the continuance of that patronage in their behalf. The above sale to take effect on December 1st inst.
W. M. & H. CLANEY.
nov28-1f

TAKE NOTICE.

All persons having claims against us are respectfully requested to present them for payment, and all persons knowing themselves indebted to us are requested to call and settle, on or before December 15th, as all accounts remaining unsettled at that time will be placed in the hands of the proper officer for collection.
W. M. & H. CLANEY.
nov28-1f

NEW MESS PORK.

NEW LARD, in tierces barrels, firkins and pails, put up expressly for family use.
HEAD LARD AND GREASE, on hand and for sale by
TOWNSEND & LONG, Packers,
de7-1f No. 12 Fourth street

The Daily Commercial

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING TERMS.

Advertisements will be inserted in THE COMMERCIAL at the following rates, from which there will be no variation:

10 Lines, or 6-5 Inch. One square.	Daily.	3 Times a Week.	Twice a Week.	1 Time a Week.	Weekly.
One time	75				
Two times	1 25				
Three times	1 60				
Four times	1 90				
Five times	2 20				
One week	2 50	1 70	1 25	85	75
Seven times	2 80	1 90	1 40	95	
Eight times	3 10	2 10	1 55	1 05	
Nine times	3 40	2 30	1 70	1 15	
Ten times	3 70	2 50	1 85	1 25	
Eleven times	4 05	2 70	2 00	1 35	
Two weeks	4 25	2 90	2 20	1 45	1 40
Three weeks	6 00	4 00	3 00	2 00	2 00
One month	7 50	5 00	3 75	2 50	2 50
Two months	11 25	7 50	5 00	3 75	4 75
Three months	13 75	9 15	6 25	4 58	6 75
Six months	20 75	13 85	10 40	6 90	12 00
Nine months	27 00	18 00	13 50	9 00	16 50
One year	33 00	21 85	16 00	10 70	20 00

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.—For one square, changeable one time each week, confined to the immediate business of the advertiser. All larger advertisements in exact proportion.

	Daily.	3 Times a week.	Twice a week.	Once a week.
One month	9 35	6 00	4 70	3 00
Three months	17 20	11 45	8 60	6 00
Six months	24 80	16 40	12 75	10 00
One year	40 00	28 00	24 50	14 00

☞ *Business or Local Notices, under head of "*CITY ITEMS," TWENTY CTS. *per line, each insertion.*

Special Notices, TEN CTS. per line, each insertion.

Death Notices, each insertion ..... 50 cents.

Marriage Notices, ... 75 "

Spirited Poem.

At the reception of Admiral FARRAGUT in New York, Colonel J. H. DUGANNE was introduced and responded by reading the following ballad, which was listened to with breathless interest throughout;

FARRAGUT.

I.

Shipmates, together met
Now the first watch is set,
Drain we a can to-night.
God keep good sailors all!
Rest to the brave who fall!
God bless our Admiral,
Leading the van to-night.
Soon, from yon rebel spars,
Wearing the traitor's Bars,
We shall ding out the stars,
Blazoned with Stripes n a'n!
High over battle scars,
Liberty's types again?
Now, may the song I bring
Loud, like a bugle, ring:
FARRAGUT's name I sing,—
Fill up your pipes again!

II.

Down drops the setting sun;
Swift rolls the darkness on;
Shipmates! the Night cometh!
Silent are trump and drum;
Silent are shot and bomb;
All the dark fleet is dumb—
Dumb, till the fight cometh!
Messmates! we'll fill the can;
Life's but a little span;
Yonder's our battle-van—
Yonder is Farragut:
Drink to the Iron Man—
Drink to bold Farragut!
Shells be the cups we pledge—
Cannons our benkers bright;
Blood be our wine to-night;
Fill up to Farragut!

III.

Tell us, ye planets true!
Tell us, ye waters blue!
Whither do eagles fly?
Out of what ocean's foam,
Out of what breaker's comb,
Born from what coral home,
Soar up the sea-gulls high?
Then shall our answer rise,
Higher than eagles flies,
Higher than sea-gull vies,
Upward with Farragut;
Upward through Glory's skies;
Sailing with Farragut!
He from the seas arose,
Grand with their deep repose;
White with their silver snows:
God bless old Farragut!

IV.

Out of War's baptism,
Sprinkled with fire-chrism,
Glory reveals her own;
Thus, like his namesake bold,
DAVID, renowned of old,
Boyhood the Man foretold:
Glory but sealed her own;
Scarce had twelve Summer suns
Passed him, like halcyons,
When with immortal ones
Mingled young Farragut;
Breasting the British guns,
Battled young Farragut:
Read ye our Hero-Scroll,
Shrined in the Capitol;
Fifty years back, its roll
Bears the name—FARRAGUT!

V.

Shipmates! ye saw the man,
Leading our battle van,
Calm and unfaltering;
Under Fort Jackson's hail;
Storming St. Phillip's mail;
Fronting the Rebel gale,
Stern and unfaltering.
Groping through shadows grim,
Fought we our daring way;
Up through that gauntlet fray,
Led by bold FARRAGUT;
Castles and ships, at bay,
Pounding on ARRAGUT!
Oh! what a deed was done,
When the next morning's sun
Told us Orleans was won—
Won by our FARRAGUT!

VI.

Shipmates! ye've seen the WAVE
Building, from tropic caves,
Columns gigantic;
Heard the great waters roar,
Where, on the angry shore,
Storm-ridden Labrador
Braves the Atlantic:
But the seas never woke,
Never the thunder spoke,
Wild as the storm that broke
Over bold Farragut—
Fierce as the battle-stroke
Hurled against Farragut;
When, from those Rebel moats,
Up from those Rebel floats,
Six score of cannon-throats
Roared against Farragut!

VII.

O! how our hearts were chilled,
When the low word—"He's killed",
Some one had muttered;
Every pale mouth was shut,
Yet, with one meaning mute,
Asking for Farragut,
Every lip fluttered.
Quickly, to calm the doubt,
"Farragut's here!" we shout;
Then, what a cheer rang out—
"Farragut!—Farragut!"
High o'er the Rebel rout,
"Three cheers for Farragut!"
Clear as our battle cry,
Pealing up, wild and high,
Rending the murky sky—
"Thank God for Farragut!"

VIII.

Mates! ye have heard full oft,
How, when he climbs aloft,
Under the risen stars—
Soon, through the misty top,
Making our pulses stop,
Strange voices seem to drop
Down from the mizzen-spars:
There, with bold PORTER, rides
HULL of the "IRONSIDES!"
There, brave DECATOR glides
Close to our FARRAGUT!—
High o'er all battle-tides
Talking with FARRAGUT!
Though the wild typhon pipes,
Though the fierce Norther grieves
Under the Stars and Stripes,
There sits old FARRAGUT!

IX.

So, when, from blazing ports,
Hurling at Rebel forts
Cannon-blows thunderous,
Down on Mobile he led
War-ships, like dragons red,
While all the deep sea fled,
Quaking, from under us:
Where the blue rockets flashed,
Where the hot shell was dashed,
Where the shot madly crashed,
There we saw FARRAGUT!
High at the mast headlashed,
There was old FARRAGUT.
Castles once more we passed;
Ships on the shore we cast;
Lashed to our banner mast
Still was bold FARRAGUT!

X.

Messmates! at morn we fight;
This may be our last night;
Fill up the can again!
If we must bravely fall,
God keep our dear ones all!
God shield the Admiral,
Leading our van again!
When o'er yon channel bar,
Stream out the rocket stars,
Then, to the signal spars,
Up will climb Farragut!
Listening to the cannon jars,
There will Farragut!
Wrapping in his battle-cloak,
Woven from fire and smoke,
God bless his heart of oak;
There we'll see Farragut!

The poem was heartily applauded at the conclusion of its reading.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, 1ST DIV.,
WASHINGTON, November 30, 1864.

WILL BE SOLD

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

To the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz:

JOHNSTOWN, PA., THURSDAY, December 15, 1864.

TRENTON, N. J., THURSDAY, December 22, 1864.

TWO HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES, at each place.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Terms: Cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel in charge First Division,
Quartermaster General's Office.

dec 8 10t

GAS STOVES.

JUST received a new supply of GAS-HEATING STOVES, for heating offices, parlors, bath rooms and bed chambers. Also, GAS STOVES, for cooking, baking, and heating smoothing irons. These stoves can be used in rooms where there are no fire-places or flues, and are warranted to give entire satisfaction. For sale at the House Furnishing Store of

BARNDOLLAR & PBICE,
No. 124 Wood street.

oct31-1m

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS

IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of ether, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on 16 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily and almost hourly receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 78 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $15, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,

78 PENN STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ STEWART ROBERTSON, of the Third Ward, will be a candidate for Mayor of Allegheny city, subject to the decision of the Union convention. de10

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC and Commissioner for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. aul8-1m

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before in the world. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that DIRTY, DRIVE appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. I. MATTHEWS, General Agent,
12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 50 cents. oct29-1y

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Farewell Benefit of
MATILDA HERON,
Who will appear as Mrs. HALLER and JULIANA.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, the thrilling German play of

THE STRANGER,
OR, MISANTHROPHY AND REPENTANCE.

Mrs. Haller.....Matilda Heron.
The Stranger.....Wm. Henderson.

Medley Dance, (as taught by Prof. De Long.) Miss Jennie.
Overture.....Orchestra.
To conclude with the beautiful Comedy of the
HONEY MOON.
Juliana.....Matilda Heron.

To-morrow, Benefit of the Treasurer, HARRY OVERINGTON.
WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,
Late Atheneum—Liberty street.

GRAND GALA NIGHT!

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 16th, 1864, Grand Complimentary Benefit to FRED. AIMS, (Manager.) On which occasion the following grand array of talent will appear:

Mr. JOS. O. SEFTON, the popular Comedian of the Pittsburgh Theatre, (by kind permission of Manager Henderson,) who will appear as DODGER, in the farce of the ARTFUL DODGER.

The charming, Misses Mille and Clara Fowler.

Don Santiago Gibbonneise, the great wonder of the world, in several brilliant acts of dislocation, &c.

The Buffalo Boys, the youthful Clog Dancers; together with the great Star Company of the Melodeon, in a tremendous Olio.

Come one, come all, and don't forget the night, FRIDAY, Dec. 16th.

YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

THE LECTURE COMMITTEE take pleasure in presenting the following list of Lecturers engaged for the ensuing season, 1864 and 1865.

MISS ANNIE E. DICKINSON.

December 14.—A PLEA FOR LABOR.
December 16.—THE MEANING OF THE ELECTION.

GEORGE VANDENHOFF.

December 27.—READINGS FROM HENRY IV., AND THE INGOLDSBY LEGEND.
January 4.—CHAT ON IRISH BULLS, &c.

GEORGE VANDENHOFF & WIFE.

December 31.—READING FROM SHERIDAN'S COMEDY OF THE "RIVALS," &c.

BAYARD TAYLOR.

January 20.—OURSELVES AND OUR RELATIONS.

THEODORE TILTON.

January —.—THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

REV. J. B. C. ABBOTT.

January 31.—OUR WAR AND GEN. GRANT.
February 2.—FRANCE AND HER EMPEROR.

JOHN B. GOUGH.

April 12.—LONDON.
April 13.—TEMPERANCE.
April 14.—FACT AND FICTION.

Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Single Tickets to each Lecture.....50 cents.
Season Tickets for 12 Lectures.....$3 00

Holders of season tickets can secure reserved seats first to any lecture which the Committee deem advisable to arrange in that way, free of cost. After this, all purchasers of single tickets will be charged twenty-five cents extra for secured seats.

Season Tickets for sale at the Library, or by any of the Committee.

THOS. BAKEWELL, JR.,
W. B. EDWARDS,
CHAS. A. HOWE,
JAS. J. DONNELL,
C. L. CALDWELL,
R. C. ALBREE,
ALGERNON S. BELL,
Lecture Committee.

de8-tf

LECTURES BY
J. B. CONSER,
AT CONCERT HALL,

On THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, December 15th and 17th.

SUBJECT—Orators, Oratory and the Power of Eloquence.

Subject on Thursday evening—The Orators of Greece and Rome.

Subject on Saturday evening—The Orators of America. Also, Kossuth, the Hungarian Patriot.

Admittance 50 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets to be had at the principal music stores, and at the hall on the evening of the Lecture. de14-4t

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to, leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. jn26-1y

ATTORNEYS.

E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,
No. 114 Fourth street.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.
NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH
my15

MILITARY AGENCY.

McMASTER & GAZZAM,

ATTORNEYS,

For the Adjustment and Collection of Claims against the United States Government.

Office: 98 Grant street,

PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Correspondence solicited from all parties

PENSIONS, BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, BACK PAY, and similar claims attended to. Special attention given to claims for loss of horses. Applications by mail attended to as if made in person.

No charge is made until the claim is adjusted.

GILBERT M. McMASTER,
oct22-1y JOSEPH M. GAZZAM.

JNO. H. HAMPTON.....W. C. MORELAND

HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
No. 93 DIAMOND STREET,
my26 PITTSBURGH, PA

R. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON

MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.

Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.

Office: No. 89 Grant street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Call with Discharge and two witnesses. fy26

INSURANCE.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

ACCUMULATION.....$1,600,000

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

This Company grants Policies on more favorable terms than any other. Call and see

H. L. RINGWALT, Agent,
ja30-1y-eod No. 67 Fourth street.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. ROOK, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent.

Directors.

ISAAC JONES, C. G. HUSSEY, HARVEY CHILDS, Captain R. C. GRAY, JOHN IRWIN, Jr., R. L. FAHNESTOCK, JOHN D. McCORD, Captain ADAM JACOBS, R. B. STERLING, Captain WM. DEAN, R. L. McGREW, ROBERT H. DAVIS.

no31-1y

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,
Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors:

WM. PHILLIPS, JOHN WATT, JOHN E. PARKE, CHAS. S. BISSELL, GEO. B. JONES, WM. B. HAYS, SAM'L P. SHRIVER, Capt. J. K. RHODES, WM. VANKIRK, JAS. D. VERNER, C. HANSON LOVE, CHAS. ARBUCKLE.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary. se7

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864.....$11,000,000
Annual Income, over.....5,000,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over.....5,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1858-'62, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent, on Participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Wilkeshoothe, B. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ehbert, Wm. W. Ward, F. H. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schwerin, W. M. Shinn, W. Vankirk, M. Whitmore.

Medical Examiner—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.

GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
jy19-1y 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor,

WM. BAGALEY, President.

SAMUEL REA, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Seas.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors:

WM. BAGALEY, JAMES PARKE, Jr., W. G. JOHNSTON, R. F. CUMMINS, RENEE OWENS, Hon. T. M. HOWE, BARCLAY FERGUSON, S. M. KIER, JOHN SHIPTON, JAMES M. COOPER, S. HARBAUGH, J. CALDWELL, Jr., JOHN S. DILWORTH, GEORGE BINGHAM, WM. A. RODGERS.

de23

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
aul6ly P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

CLOTHING.

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 4984. Clair Street, Pittsburgh.
my18

DENTISTRY.

SPENCER'S
STEAM DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 254 Penn street.

SPENCER employs nine first-class assistants.
SPENCER always has a lady in attendance to assist
SPENCER in waiting upon ladies and children,
SPENCER is so successful in business, that
SPENCER'S office is crowded daily. It is
SPENCER of whom every body talks, and the word
SPENCER is upon every one's lips. It is at
SPENCER'S that every one goes for Teeth, because
SPENCER makes the best and cheapest Teeth.
SPENCER extracts Teeth without pain, and
SPENCER fills Teeth with pure gold, and
SPENCER fills Teeth with pure silver. At
SPENCER'S you will see the rush. So don't forget
SPENCER'S No. 254 PENN street. Remember
SPENCER warrants every operation perfectly satisfactory. So don't forget the place, No. 254 Penn street, No. 254 Penn street, No. 254 Penn street. oct24

BURT'S
Rat, Roach and Bed Bug Destroyer.

This most valuable and popular article for destroying Vermin never fails to give satisfaction.

E. BURT, Proprietor,
No. 12 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia.
R. E. SELLERS & CO., Wholesale agents for Pittsburgh and vicinity. Sold by all Druggists and dealers in Pittsburgh and Allegheny city. oct5-1m

W. & C. K. HERRICK,
IMPORTERS OF
STATIONERY,
Fancy Goods, Druggists' Articles, and French Perfumery.
DEALERS IN
Ivory, Raw Horn, Buffalo, and Rubber Combs,
Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes.

A full assortment of FINE ENGLISH CUTLERY constantly on hand.

STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 75 John street, New York.
se21-1y

MARVIN'S
SUPERIOR CRACKERS,
AND GINGER SNAPS.
No. 64 Fourth street.
no15

OTTO WUTH,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
(Formerly of the Penna. Salt Manf. Co.)
THIRD and SMITHFIELD streets.

REFERENCES—Thomas Sparks, George T. Lewis, Charles Lennig, Esqrs., Philadelphia.
Wm. Lyon, Esq., of Lyon, Shorb & Co., H. Pemberton, Esq., Superintendent and Chemist, and George Calhoun, agent Penna. Salt Manuf. Co., Graff, Ben nett & Co., R. W. Watson, Esq., (of W. McCully & Co. nov9 Hemlock Lodge Millinburgh.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

ELLERY, BARTLETT,
AND
APPLETON TRACEY MOVEMENTS.

For sale by DUNSEATH & CO.,
no18 No. 56 Fifth st.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER
AMERICAN, ENGLISH and GENEVA WATCHES
JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE,
GOLD, SILVER AND STEEL SPECTACLES,
FANCY GOODS, &c.

J. M. ROBERTS desires to inform his friends and patrons that his present large stock of the above goods is being constantly replenished with all the new styles as fast as they appear in the eastern cities, and that they can depend on getting a good article at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

☞ Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. Jewelry and Silverware made to order. Gilding and Engraving.
se7 16 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE SALE OF
Pig Iron and Blooms,
No. 74 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for T rails, 22, 25, 30, 32, 4½, 45, 50 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street rails, Philadelphia Pattern, 4 pounds to the yard.

JOS. S. FINCH RYE WHISKY.

JOSEPH S. FINCH,
Successor to
THOMAS MOORE,
Manufacturer of
Copper-Distilled
Pure Rye Whisky,
Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195
FIRST STREET,
se13-6m PITTSBURGH.

EAGLE TANNERY.—CHARLES KIEFFER, Proprietor, No. 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Manufacturer of Oak-tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and sole

LEATHER.

Waxed upper, Kips and Calf Skins.

P. S. Cash paid for all kinds of leather finish d or in rough, also for hides, chestnut and oak bark.

ap7-1y

E. EDMUNDSON.....W. R. BATEMAN

EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 96 and 98 Third street, near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spiral Spring, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fireboard Prints, Window Shades, &c. &c. se7

SAMUEL H. WICKERSHAM,
METAL BROKER,
No. 194 FIRST STRE
Agent for the sale of Cornwall Pig Metal
no25-1y

400 PIGS GALENA SOFT LEAD.
In store and for sale by
ALEXANDER GORDON,
au23 No. 121 Second street.

OIL COMPANIES.

MUSKINGUM & DUCK CREEK
OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL - - - - - $150,000.

Working Fund, $50,000.

PAR VALUE OF SHARES ONE DOLLAR.

The above Company, to be organized under the manufacturing laws of Pennsylvania, with a capital stock of $150,000, $50,000 of which is to be reserved as a developing fund. Its property consists of eighty acres in fee simple, on Duck creek, Ohio, in the heart of the well developed oil territory, and near the famous Duck Creek Oil Company's tract, the shares of which are now worth from $25 to $50, and only $4 50 paid in. The Acme Oil Company's territory is also quite near. The stock of this latter Company is held at a very high price—from $25 to $33 with a very small amount paid in. The celebrated "Dutton well" is in the neighborhood. This well has flowed and pumped more oil than any other well in the country.

The Duck creek oil regions are regarded as fast outrivaling the Pennsylvania Oil creek and its tributaries, and the quality of the oil from the former ranks about double the value of the latter. It will, therefore, be seen that the selection made by the Muskingum and Duck Creek Company is at such a point that it is almost as certain to strike a vein of oil as it is to obtain water in sinking a well. Besides, there is an abundance of timber suitable for derricks, etc.

The Company intend to proceed at once to the development of its land by the use of the best machinery and pumps that can be obtained. The sinking of two wells will be commenced immediately, which will be sunk to the lowest oil stratum, and five or six shallow wells will be completed in a very short time, which alone will produce from five to ten barrels each per day. The large capital set apart for developing insures the most ample means for prosecuting the work with the utmost vigor, and should the large sum set apart for working capital be more than is needed, the overplus, as soon as enough oil is obtained for working expenses, will be divided among the stockholders with their first dividend.

Due notice will be given when the Books of Subscription will be open, and where parties can subscribe for the stock. de10-12t

OFFICE DUNKARD CREEK
UNION OIL COMPANY,
No. 267 Penn street.

The subscribers to the Capital Stock of the
Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company,
are requested to
CALL IMMEDIATELY
at the Company's office and pay their subscriptions.

WM. W. HERRON,
de9-3w Secretary and Treasurer.

HICKORY FARM
OIL COMPANY.

Incorporated under the General Laws of the State of New York, for the Formation of Corporations for Manufacturing, Mining, Mechanical, or Chemical Purposes.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $500,000.

100,000 Shares of $5.00.

TRUSTEES:

Christopher Tyler, Christopher Tyler, New York.
Thomas A. Cummins, Thomas A. Cummins, New York.
Francis B. Cooley, late Cooley, Farwell & Co., New York.
George M. Groves, late Groves, Northrup, Taylor & Co., New York.
John V. Clarke, late Dater, Clarke & Co., New York.
Charles V. Faile, firm Faile, Williams & Co., New York.
Isaac D. Russell, firm Russell & Irwin Manufacturing Co., New York.
Samuel L. Mather, Secretary Cleveland Iron Mining Co., Cleveland, O.
John S. Newbury, John S. Newbury, Detroit, Mich.
J. Ewing Brooks, President Farmers' Bank, Salem, Ohio.

PRESIDENT.
CHRISTOPHER TYLER.
SECRETARY.
WILLIAM C. GARMAN.
TREASURER.
ISAAC D. RUSSELL.
SUPERINTENDENT.
LEWIS P. BROWN.
COUNSEL.
BOWDOIN, LAROCQUES & BARLOW.

THIS COMPANY IS ORGANIZED under the law of the State of New York, for the purpose of developing a tract of upwards of Two Hundred and Ninety-seven Acres of Oil Land, owned by the Company in Fee Simple, located in Venango County, Pa., on the westerly bank of the Allegheny river, and embracing both banks of Hickory Creek. An ample working capital,

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

In Cash has been provided for by the Company, and the development of the property will be prosecuted with the greatest vigor. A liberal number of shares of the Capital Stock can now be had at par, on application to

HENRY HOLDSHIP, Esq.,

At the office of THOMAS M. HOWE, Esq., 25 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, where maps, etc., etc., can be seen, and any further information desired can be obtained.

REFERENCES.—Hon. THOMAS M. HOWE, Dr. C. G. HUSSEY, I. M. PENNOCK and JOHN FLEMING. no30-1m

CHERRY RUN & PITT HOLE PETROLEUM COMPANY.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

Subscribers to the Stock of the Cherry Run and Pitt Hole Petroleum Company are hereby notified to attend a meeting of the Stockholders of said Company, which will be held for the purpose of organization, election of President, Directors and other officers, &c., at the office of Capt. J. F. STOCKDALE, No. 2, Duquesne Way. Meeting to be held Monday, December 19th, at 3 o'clock p. m.

H. McKELVEY,
no25-1d President pro tem.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.

PITTSBURGH, December 7, 1864.

The stated monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of this company will be held at the office in Pittsburgh, on the second WEDNESDAY, 14th day of December, at 3 o'clock, p. m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, the 10th, and re-opened on Monday the 19th of December. By order of the Board.

E. W. STERVELT, Sec'y.
de8 9t

FRANKLIN OIL.

180 barrels Franklin Lubricating Oil,
34 GRAVITY.
On hand and for sale by
JOHN T. STOCKDALE,
de16-1w No. 2 Duquesne Way.

GERMANIA OIL COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

President: H. F. MUELLER, 186 Fourth-st.
Sec'y and Treas: R. HONEGGER, 851 Liberty-st.
Directors:
H. F. MUELLER, Pittsburgh.
ADAM REINEMAN, do.
C. SCHWEITZER, Canton, O. se19-tf

PITTSBURGH, November 30, 1864.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE

That the first meeting of the corporation to be called "THE UNION LUBRIC OIL COMPANY," will be held on WEDNESDAY, December 21st, 1864, at the office of KING & PENNOCK, No. 79 Wood street, in the City of Pittsburgh, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organization and adoption of By Laws, election of officers, &c., and for the purposes authorized, and more particularly specified in an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act Relating to Corporations for Mechanical, Manufacturing, Mining and Quarrying Purposes," approved the eighteenth day of July A. D. 1863.

WM. MUSSLER,
no30-3w Treasurer Pro Tem.

J. C. TILTON,
31 Fifth street,
DEALER IN
DUCK CREEK OIL LANDS.
312 acres now for sale. de6

OIL COMPANIES.

OIL LEASES—
ON FAVORABLE TERMS,
Situated on
WHITELEY CREEK.
About One and a Half Miles from the Mouth.

Inquire of
STEEL & BAILEY,
de13 WILKINS HALL.

RIDER & CLARK,
Commission Merchants
AND FACTORS IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,
OILS, CANDLES, &c.
98 Water and 132 Front st., Pittsburgh, 51 Broad st., New York.

Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
Wholesale Dealers in Petroleum and its Products,
No. 19 IRWIN STREET, PITTSBURGH.

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THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY
manufacture and have for sale a
Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).
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Refined Burning Coal and Carbon Oil,
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Warehouse, No. 840 Third street, Pittsburgh
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Refiners of Fine Carbon Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Benzole and Car Grease
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JOHN H. EDWARDS.....I. L. EDWARDS

EDWARDS & CO.,
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
130 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

References—Drexel & Co., Dallett & Son, Fearons & Smith, Philadelphia; Beckham & Long, Pittsburgh; Jas. Bleakley, Esq., Cashier First National Bank, Franklin, Venango county, Pa. se8-6m

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WELDON & KELLY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lamps and Lamp Goods,
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OIL ENGINES.

We are prepared to furnish Oil Well Engines on the very shortest notice, having them on hand and finishing all the time, of a superior quality, and in sizes to suit purchasers.

NUTTALL & KIRKPATRICK,
Engine Builders, corner of Water street and Middle alley, rear of Schwartz's Drug Store, Allegheny city, Pa. no17-3m

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TRY STRICKLAND'S
MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM.

DR. STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Consumption, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

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All the medical men and the press recommend DR. STRICKLAND'S ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Absorbents, Stimulants, and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

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DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

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We can recommend those suffering with loss of Appetite, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

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And by R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
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Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 9 East Fourth S., Cincinnati, Ohio. no9-1y

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J. C. BIDWELL,

Manufacturer of every variety of Plows, Plow Castings,

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57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
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And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
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Finance and Trade.

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S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 11½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS DEC. 15, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Ask'd
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	98 00	.....
Connellsville 6s	85 50	85 00
German Insurance	17 50	.....
Connellsville Interest	12 50	.....
Pittsburgh and Steubenville	.....	9 25
Marshall & Mayhew Manufactory	.....	90 00
Allegheny and Pittsburgh	.....	9 00
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	.....	1 31
Cherry Run Central	.....	2 00
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	.....	1 15
Stella	.....	85 00
Culbertson	.....	1 90
Wyatt Run	.....	5 00
Eldorado	.....	2 12
Federal	.....	1 53
Cherry Run & Pittsburgh Pet. Co	.....	1 10
N. Y. Maple Shade	.....	14 00
McAboy & Cherry Run	.....	1 10
Ohio Valley	.....	1 75
Coal Shaffs Mining Company	.....	2 12½
Mingo Coal	.....	15 00

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

[REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.]

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.

The stock market is improving. Curtin active at 16¾; Maple Shade sold at 38; Irwin, 9¼ @9⅞; Densmore, 8¼@8¾; Dalzell, 8¾@8⅞; Hibbard, 2¾; Walnut Island, 2¾; Seneca offered at 7; Eldorado, 3; Tidioute Island, 3¼@4; Caldwell, sales at 6; Cornplanter, 6⅞.

THURSDAY, December 15—P. M.

—The sales at the Board to-day were larger than usual. Twenty thousand dollars of United States Certificates were sold at 98 Cherry Run Central Oil Stocks advanced, and a small lot of 800 shares was sold at 2 00; 2,000 shares Tarr, Story and Cherry Run sold down to 110; 2 50 shares Pittsburgh and Philadelphia brought 1 33.

—At the People's Stock Exchange, last evening, the following transactions were made:

250 Cherry Run Central	$1 90
50 Eldorado	2 00
75 Merchants	55
150 Ohio Valley	1 90
1,400 Ritchie	1 25
50 Wyatt Farm	6 50
1 Steel Well	200 00
300 Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	1 12

—We are desired to state that Thurston's Exchange will, for the present, be held only on Monday, Thursday and Friday evenings. In the present inactive condition of the market, the arrangement is one likely to not only find favor with operators, but aid in sustaining the rather firm tone that prevails the Stock market, and naturally causes much of its present quiet.

—A well informed correspondent favors us with the following communication on the subject of oil companies—their mode of organization—their defects and suggestions how to guard against future difficulties:

"In the present depressed state of the oil stock market, we are not at every corner by nervous stockholders, who have fallen the prevailing excitement, loaded themselves with shares expecting to realize quickly and largely on their investments. These parties cannot understand why it is that such a depreciation in the value of apparently good stocks should so rapidly follow the rise in the oil production books. A little reflection will enable them to trace the cause. Many of our companies are neither properly organized nor managed. Ar. B & C, who cannot in all probability muster five thousand dollars between them, associate together and disperse one of the number to Venango county, Western Virginia, or Ohio. This gentleman obtains the refusal for say thirty days of a tract of territory at a certain price, (say fifty thousand dollars,) put forth his effusal, it may be a thousand dollars. Having thus secured the basis, Messrs. A, B & C, open a subscription book, and announce in flaming advertisements that the "Stick in the Mud" Oil Co.," is under way with a capital of $800,000. "There is not much Fluid" about the "Stick in the Mud" will declare a dividend of three per cent. the first month after its organization, or perhaps immediately on the closing of the books. The novice public, fired with the oil on the brain, rush to the office and subscribe freely. In two or three days the "Stick in the Mud" is "full." Three hundred thousand shares at one dollar per share. Messrs. A, B and C call in the first payment of say fifty cents per share, pay the fifty thousand for the property, leaving in their hands, *with the capital stock only half paid*, the comfortable sum of one hundred thousand dollars. True twenty-five thousand of this is set apart for the first a working fund to develope the fact whether oil is obtainable or not. This part of the prospectus we shall consider in another connection. The fifty per cent. being paid in, a meeting for organization is called. Up jumps Jones, (sly fellow Jones—not in the ring of course,) pulls a slip of paper out of his pocket, and proposes to the thirty or forty persons assembled that Mr. A be appointed President, Mr. B Treasurer, and Mr. C, Secretary. Immediately the question, know nothing of these gentlemen as connected with the "ground floor," and without a dissenting voice elected, and the "Stick in the Mud" is duly organized. A contract of engines are obtained. The balance of the stock called in, and so far as the interests of those who have paid their money for a legitimate dividend paying investment is concerned, the "Stick in the Mud" proves that its name is well applied. There are others, however, who make something out of the operation besides A, B and C. These are the gentlemen who subscribe for one, two or three thousand shares without having a bank credit for as many cents. What care they? The stock has been rapidly subscribed that some are left out. Too bad! but there is a remedy for the outsider. He goes on 'Change the evening of the day on which the books are closed and finds one of these gentlemen ready to accommodate him with a few shares at an advance of 25, 10, 5, or even 1 cent, as the case may be. He buys—he sells his little profit—he pockets his little profit without having paid one cent, and authorizes the transfer of his shares to Green. This lasts three or four days; buyers and sellers feverish; transfers frequent. Green don't sell though, "he knows better" "good thing;" "buy all he can get;" a few weeks elapse and Jolly Green, Esq., finds the stock of the "Stick in the Mud" forced on the market at 50, 25, or 10 cents, without purchasers. He is thunderstruck. What can be the matter. Has $5 000 in it. Alas, Jolly Green, the purchase of the last of the two engines did the business—the "Working Fund" is exhausted and "there you are stuck in the mud." Now, there is a remedy for all this: First—Know *what* you subscribe to. Secondly—*Let every* subscriber attend the meeting of organization and see that their interests are properly cared for, by the election of proper officers, canvassing well the merits of the various candidates, and keep a sharp eye on bogus subscribers. These fellows will ruin the best stock in the market. The way to kill them is to make it a rule to pay fifty per cent. of the stock taken in when subscribed for. Thirdly—Use your Working Fund properly to develope the fact that the Company *has* oil, and then *immediately lease out the whole territory* in this way you get the *whole property home*, and besides getting a bonus for each lease you receive a royalty of half the oil. Better have half the oil from a hundred wells than all the oil from the three that it takes your whole twenty thousand dollars to bore. No company can thoroughly develope 200 acres of land. To some this assertion will appear strange. Let us look at it. The cost of sinking a well to a fair depth is six thousand dollars. Now, suppose the company owning three hundred acres sinks only one well to the acre, this gives three hundred wells. Here is over a million of dollars in round numbers at once. Show me the company that can do this? On the other hand by leasing acre lots you get a bonus, have your three hundred wells bored for nothing, and get half of all the oil produced, and yet there are companies owning hundreds of acres, who assure their stockholders that twenty-five thousand dollars is a thorough working fund! Instead of a working fund let us call it a "testing" fund.

C. B.

New York Dry Goods Market.

From the Ind. pendent Dec. 15.

The rise in gold which took placeon Wednesday and Thursday of last week wrought an advance in the prices of most descriptions of goods, and the feeling that could not be forced advance led to an improved and speculative demand for goods. Stocks are therefore further reduced. The present week opens with a decline in gold, and again a depression in the goods market appears. The market generally is, however, expected to be quiet till after New Year's day. Cotton prices are firm, but prices are steady. Brown and bleached shirtings and sheetings are in fair request at full quotations. Stripes and ticks are steady. Denims are inactive. The demand for delaines is less active, and stocks are being cleared out to make room for spring styles. Broadcloths are active and firm. Fancy cassimeres are not very active, the season being over and no spring goods being in the market. Flannels are very dull and prices heavy. Flannels are active. Blankets are firm. There is not much activity to foreign goods. The demand has fallen off. Stands silks alone are wanted, and some demand is experienced for heavy cloths. The stock of British dress goods and Saxony woven goods is light. The importations of dry goods are now very insignificant—last week's imports were valued at only $300 000. The general consumption of goods has been greatly curtailed, from the necessity of extreme parsimony forced by the times on the community at large, but the supply of goods has been diminished in a still greater degree from the timidity of manufacturers, who, while the prices of labor and of materialare both so high, are afraid of making any surplus stock, and are content with supplying orders, and keeping the market understocked, so as to keep up prices; otherwise a very heavy loss would be sustained by them.

New York Pig Iron Market.

Pig is in moderate demand at about previous prices; sales of 100 tons Scotch at $63@65; No. 1 American is selling at $ 9@90. Bar Iron is without change.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Friday, Dec. 16, 1864. }

Business in the market yesterday presented no new feature worthy of special notice. The sales made were in a small way for local purposes. Prices generally were unchanged. The receipts of produce was limited. The roads continue in a rough state. Our rivers are again rising with a fair prospect of an early resumption of trade on the river. The St. Louis packet Roanoke did not get off last evening. She will be off to-day without fail. Passengers and shippers can depend on this. The Kate B. Porter is receiving for Cincinnati, Clarksville and Nashville. She will leave on Saturday positively—a fine opportunity for persons going that way. The Onward is the Cincinnati packet. She was receiving yesterday and will probably take her departure this day. A number of boats are at the landing waiting the movement of the waters. The Monongahela River had risen twelve inches at McKeesport when the packet left yesterday. The steamer Anna left Wheeling for this port yesterday morning. She will probably be found at the landing this morning. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice. Prices generally were unchanged:

BACON—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The market was firm with a moderate demand. The present high price of Bacon has made this article a luxury instead of a necessity, so that persons on limited salaries have been obliged to defer its use for the present. The sales were of a local character, viz: Shoulders 1200 lbs at 22c; sides 950 lbs at 23c, Sugar Cured Hams, 1500 lbs at 25c.

SALT—The market has been steady for some time past; prices have undergone no changes. Sales 150 bbls at $3 05@3 10 per bbl.

EGGS—The receipts have been larger with a steady market. Sales of 3 bbls at 40c per doz.

CRANBERRIES—The market was quiet; holders ask $25 00 per bbl.

LEAD—The market was firm; sales 200 pigs at 16c.

FLOUR—The market yesterday presented no new feature, holders were firm; the supply in the market is not large whilst the receipts by the river have been cut off for the present. Among the sales we note the following: Extra Family—75 bbls at $11 90@11 25; 100 bbls at $11 00; 50 do at $11 10, and 85 do at $10 85@11 25.

HIGHWINES—The market was firm, prices have further advanced. Sales 10 bbls Westmoreland at $2 00 per gallon.

CHEESE—There was a continued good demand for this article. We note sales amounting to 125 boxes at 22@23c for Western Reserve and 23@24c for Hamburg.

CIDER—The receipts are on the increase. We note sales of 20 bbls at $10 00 ₱ bbl, pay for packages extra.

FEATHERS—The receipts were larger than for some days past. We note sales of 2 car loads at $3 10 ₱ bush.

ONIONS—The demand is increasing. Sales of 59 bush at $2 75@2 90 ₱ bush.

APPLES—The demand keeps pace with the receipts. Among the sales were 100 bbls at $3 50, and 50 do at $3 25.

BUTTER—Prices have ruled steady for some time past. There was a good local demand. Sales 5 bbls Roll, at 40@42c as per quality.

BEANS—There has been more inquiry during the week, with sales of 5 bbls new at $2 50 per bushel, 10 do Small White at $2 75.

HAY—The receipts are on the increase. Yesterday 21 loads were disposed of at $43@50 per ton. Sales of 4 cars baled, at depot, at $43 00 per ton.

DRIED FRUIT—Was steady; sales of 1,200 bbls Apples at 10@11c Peaches 1,000 bbls do at 24½@25c per pound.

GRAIN—The market yesterday was not active the sales made being in a small way. Wheat was quiet; Red $2 10, White, $2 15@2 20 per bushel. Barley was inquired for; Spring $1 80, Fall $2 00. Corn steady, new at $1 25, old $1 60 for Shelled. Oats was active; sales of lots comprising 1,6.0 bushels at 95c@$1 00 per bushel.

Hog Products.

Cincinnati—"There has been an active demand for Hogs, and prices advanced during the week fully one dollar per central closing at $14 75 to $15 50 though rather tame, packers being disposed to pause, owing to heavy receipts yesterday. The short-crop idea has taken a pretty strong hold of the minds of those engaged in the trade, here and elsewhere, and some are drawing pretty extravagant conclusions, while others think that prices are alarmingly high for as short a crop as can be. The receipts at this place do not indicate a very short supply, for not only have they been large, but the quality of the Hogs, as will be seen by referring to the daily sales given on the third page, and averages, is excellent much better than that of last season.

"About 425,000 Hogs have been packed at Chicago, which is ahead of the great crop year of 1862-3. So far, there is no doubt, however, that there will be a marked falling off in Indiana, as compared with last year, and even in this State. For Hogs of consequence have been shipped to the Eastern markets this season, as prices were higher in the West, so that the New York packers were idle, comparatively. The fact is, the New York men think that the prices are too high to be sustained by any reasonable falling off in the supply, and whether they are right or not depends altogether upon the success of the Union arms in Tennessee and Georgia, and the way matters look in Virginia; for should a decline to $7, it is idle to suppose that the present prices of Pork can be sustained; no matter what the crop may be short or not.

"The receipts of hogs during the week by all the different channels, and for this season, and corresponding period for some other season to date, were as follows:

By Railways	38,772
By River	4,885
From Kentucky	13,170
Driven in	6,700
Slaughtered at Plainville and Newton	900
Total for the week	63,987
Previously reported	176,591
Total for the season	240,578
Same time in 1863	180,046
" 1862	336,935
" 1861	224,388
" 1860	223,134
" 1859	321,731
" 1858	230,905
" 1857	222,301
" 1856	287,916
" 1855	301,598
" 1854	307,386

The receipts for the corresponding week with the above, last season, were 43,553.

Louisville.—The sales amounted to 650 head to date, and 400 head at 11¼c, and at the close the outside figure was refused for 400 head lots. To-day there was a still better feeling in the market, and a still further advance in prices was established, 200 head being sold at 11½, and 160 head at 11¾c, 11¾c being the ruling price for 200 pound averages. The receipts of hogs have been falling off, and the weather being favorable, a considerable number have been packed. Below we give the actual number of hogs slaughtered around the falls and the number in pens:

Packers.	Killed.	In pens.
Jarvis & Co	15,100	none
Hamilton & Gross	13,500	200
Huffman, Duncan & Co	10,195	2,100
O. W. Thomas & Co	8,630	2,500
Jeffersonville	11,100	600
New Albany	9,624	750
Total	68,149	6,100

By the above it will be seen that the total number slaughtered around the falls is 68,149, and the number in pens 6,100, making the total receipts for the season 74,249.

Chicago—RECEIPTS OF LIVE HOGS FROM APRIL 1ST TO OCT. 1ST FOR THREE YEARS.

1864	357,319
1863	358,319
1862	231,678

From the above figures it will be seen that the receipts during the past summer, though heavy, were not as heavy as those of the summer of 1863. This is not in accordance with the generally expressed opinion on the subject, which is that the hogs were run out of the interior largely during the past summer.—*Tribune.*

New Bedford Oil Market.

NEW BEDFORD, Dec. 12.

The market is firm for both Sperm and Whale. The transactions in Sperm include sales of 1 015 bbls, to the trade, as follows: 200 bbls at $2 10, and the balance at $2 15 ₱ gallon. In Whale, the sales have been 276 bbls. "Coast," at $1 45, and 150 do do, at a price not transpired; also, 380 bbls South Sea at $1 45 ₱ gallon; 308 do do, and 36 do Blackfish on private terms.

The following are the imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls Sp.	Bbls Wh.	Lbs Be.
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 13, '64, 53,093	71,252		655,960
Same time last year	65,084	61,929	446,100

[Whalesman's Shipping List.

Philadelphia Pig Iron Market.

There is very little inquiry for pig metal, and the sales are confined to a few small lots of American mostly at $55 for good No. 3, including No. 2 at 58@59, and No. 1 at $60 per ton cash. Scotch Pig is dull and nearly nominal at $65@68 per ton. Blooms and Boiler plates are also quiet, with farther small sales of the latter at 9c per pound for iquality.

The receipts of hogs during the week by all the different channels, and for this season, and corresponding period for some other season to date, were as follows:

By Railways	38,772
By River	4,885
From Kentucky	13,170
Driven in	6,700
Slaughtered at Plainville and Newton	900
Total for the week	63,987
Previously reported	176,591
Total for the season	240,578
Same time in 1863	180,046
" 1862	336,935
" 1861	224,388
" 1860	223,134
" 1859	321,731
" 1858	230,905
" 1857	222,301
" 1856	287,916
" 1855	301,598
" 1854	307,386

Providence Market.

For printing cloths, the Providence *Journal* says the market is very active. Goods have advanced fully three cents a yard. The sales and resales of goods belonging in Providence amount to 100,000 pieces. The gleanings from other New England states will amount to 50,000 pieces. The forwarding sales: 2,000 pieces 56x60, 25c; 8,000 pieces 60x64, 25c, early in the week; 3,000 pieces 60x64, 26½c; 2,000 pieces 60x64, 27c; 10,000 pieces 64x64, 27c, early in the week; 53,000 pieces 64x64, 28c; 27,000 pieces 64x64, 28c; 43,000 pieces 64x64, 30l. Total, 154,000 pieces.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Pittsburgh, F. W. & C. R. R.—M De Lange, 157 green hides, 15 bbls sheep skins; Lambert & Shipton, 13 bbls highwines; D Wallace, 1 car flour; E H Myers & Co, 5 bbls bacon; F Sellers & Co, 150 tes hams, 30 do grease; E H Myers, 50 doz brooms; S McCrickart, 50 bbls highwines; Sigmyer & Co, 200 bbls flour; G W Hoffstot, 100 green hides; W Smith, 100 do do; Col Cross, 1,280 sks oats; C W Batchelor, 55 bbls oil; J Daub, 25 bxs cheese; J Stamm, 20 rolls leather; T Beil & Co, 152 sks feathers; Lyday & Co, 1 car bbls; J C Bidwell, 1 car lumber; E Megraw & Bro, 25 bbls tobacco; Schomaker & Lang, 10 do do; McClelland & Arbuckle, 20 bxs soap; W H Smith, 20 do do; McClurkan & Co, 10 do do and 20 do candles; Graham & Co, 100 bbls flour; D Wallace, 1 car oats; J Rhodes, 180 bgs barley.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—Godfray & Co, 19 sks rags; Nimick & Co, 8 cars metal; J S Liggett & Co, 100 sks wheat; Sigmyer & Co, 300 bbls flour; J Gardner, 100 do do; Schomaker & Co, 200 do do; Simpson & Co, 100 do do; Watt & Co, 100 do do; McKeown & Co, 100 do do; Rea & Co, 1 car shorts; Simpson & Co, 550 bush oats; J Y McLaughlin, 12 rolls leather; D W Cowtrney, 2 cars corn; B L Fahnestock, 16 cases medicines; Graff & Co, 8 bbls apples, 10 sks flax-seed.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin, O & B, 1 car iron; A Leech, 1 car corn; J Leas, 14 packages merchandise; M Strong, 13 do do.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, Dec. 16, 1864. }

The market, so far as oil was concerned, was not very active. Buyers appear to have come to a stand still. The demand was limited notwithstanding the light supply on hand. The crude market appeared to us fully a half cent per gallon weaker. One sale of 500 barrels was made at one cent per gallon lower than the highest figures obtained the day previous. The news from the east does not represent a very active market. Dealers appear to be halting between two opinions. The receipts of crude by the Allegheny foot up to 1,215 bbls. This arrival was altogether unexpected it being the general impression that the river was at least closed for some days. The transactions in refined oil was limited. Prices have undergone no change. It was offered yesterday at 65c for bonded, and 86c for free. 65½c was refused for 100 bbls of bonded. Tar—The market remains in about the same condition with regular sales at former prices. The advantage seems to be on the side of holders. Naptha was without any special movement. Prices were regular at 20c for bonded, and 40c for free. The supply on hand is not large.

CRUDE OIL—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. Prices did not appear so firm, and there was very little inquiry. The following sales will explain themselves: 500 bbls at 44½, packages included, equal to 39½ for the oil; 50 do at 45, packages included; 500 do tight oil, at 44, packages included, and 176 do at 40, packages exchanged.

REFINED OIL—We have nothing very interesting to note, as the demand was limited and so were the transactions. The current rates were, for bonded, 66; free, 86. Some dealers were asking an advance; buyers, however, were shy. 65½ was refused for 100 bbls bonded. The sales came under our notice were: 100 bbls Globe, free, at 86; sales 10 bbls at 88; 500 do, free, at 86.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

D. W. Edgerton	168	Pennock, Ball & Co.	231
O. C. Brown	99	Ashworth & Benny	306
Strickler & Baxter	264	J. C. Kirkpatrick	147
Total			1215

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R R.

GOING EAST.

Lockhart & Frew, 210 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

North American Co, 213 bbls refined, for New York.

Lucisco Co, 213 bbls refined, for Philadelphia. Reider & Clarke, 52 bbls tar, for New York. Reider & Clarke, 118 bbls refined, for New York.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Friday, Dec. 15, 1864. }

We note an advance in Oxalic Acid, Soda Ash, Cassia, Aleppo Salts, Oil Bergamot, Cod Liver Oil, Opium, Chlorate Potass, and Castile Soap.

Linseed Oil is firm at prices quoted below, and with an upward tendency.

Lard Oil is in better supply, but without any change in price. We note small sales of Beeswax at 55c to 65c.

Acid Acetic	55	to	60	lb
" Citric	1 40	to	1 45	"
" Nitric	70	to	75	"
" Tartaric	1 80	to	1 85	"
Alcohol 88 0-0	3 90	to	3 95	gal.
" 98 0-0	3 95	to	4 00	"
Aloes, Cape	50	to	55	lb
" Socotrine	1 15	to	1 40	"
Ammonia Carb	42	to	45	"
" Aqua ff	14	to	17	"
Annotta	60	to	65	"
Ashes, Pot	12	to	13	lb
" Pearl	14	to	15	"
" Soda	7¾	to	8	"
Balsam Copaiba	1 60	to	1 65	"
Bay Rum	5 25	to	5 50	gal.
Bark Cinchona, Red	3 00	to	3 10	lb.
" Pale	75	to	90	"
" Common	50	to	60	"
Black Lead, American	4	to	6	"
" German	9	to	11	"
"	15	to	17	"
Blue Mass U. S. P.	1 12	to	1 15	"
Blue Vitriol	22	to	25	"
Borax, Refined	49	to	55	"
Brimstone Roll	7¼	to	8½	"
" Flor Sulphur	11	to	12	"
Calomel, American	2 25	to	2 30	"
" English	2 85	to	2 90	"
Camphor Refined	1 60	to	1 65	"
Cantharides	2 65	to	2 85	"
Cassia In Mats	1 12	to	1 15	"
Chamomiles, German	80	to	90	"
" Roman	25	to	35	"
Chloroform	80	to	85	"
Cloves	57	to	60	"
Cochineal	2 30	to	2 40	"
Consentrated Lye	1 75	to	2 00	case
Copperas	8 00	to	9 00	bbl.
Cream Tartar	70	to	90	lb.
Cubebs	1 10	to	1 15	"
Cudbear	60	to	70	"
Emery Ung	16	to	18	"
Ether Nitric, Spirits of	80	to	85	"
" Sulphuric	1 85	to	1 90	"
Extract Logwood	19	to	20	"
" Liquorice Calabria	60	to	65	"
" Italian	60	to	65	"
" Liquorice Sicily	28	to	30	"
Fustic, Chipped		½	to	⅝
Gelis Aleppo	1 27	to	1 30	"
Gum Arabic, sorts	75	to	1 00	"
" White	90	to	1 00	"
" Myrrh, Turkey	75	to	85	"
" Shellac	25	to	30	"
" Tragacanth sorts	65	to	70	"
" Flake	1 20	to	1 30	"
Hoffman's Anodyne	90	to	1 00	"
Indigo Manilla	2 00	to	2 20	"
" Spanish float	2 10	to	2 30	"
Iodine Resublimed	9 75	to	10 00	"
Juniper Berries	10	to	12	"
Logwood Chipped	4	to	5	"
Mace	1 60	to	1 65	"
Madder	22	to	25	"
Magnesia Calcined	1 60	to	1 75	"
" Carbonate	60	to	65	"
Manna S	1 75	to	1 85	"
Morphia, Sulph	11 25	to	11 50	₱ oz.
Nutmegs, No. 1	2 10	to	2 20	lb.
Oil Bergamot	10 00	to	14 00	"
" Castor	3 60	to	3 70	gall
" Cinnamon	8 15	to	8 50	lb
" Cloves	7 00	to	7 75	"
" Cod Liver	3 80	to	4 00	gall
" Lemon	7 60	to	8 50	lb
" Lard, City	1 95	to	2 00	gall
" " Cincinnati	2 00	to	2 05	"
" Linseed	1 50	to	1 55	"
" Neatsfoot	1 60	to	1 75	"
" Olive	4 00	to	5 00	"
" Quarts	9 25	to	10 00	₱ doz
" Pints	6 00	to	9 00	"
" Origanum	1 75	to	3 50	lb
" Peppermint	6 50	to	7 00	"
" Rosemary	3 00	to	4 50	"
" Sassafras	1 60	to	1 65	"
" Sperm a genuine	3 00	to	3 25	gall.
" Tanners	1 50	to	1 75	"
" Whale W B	1 85	to	2 00	"
" White Evergreen	6 75	to	7 50	lb.
Opium, Turkey	19 00	to	19 25	"
Pepper, Black	49	to	51	"
Pepper African Cayenne	73	to	78	"
Phosphorus	2 00	to	2 50	"
Plaster Paris, cal'd	4 75	to	5 00	bbl.
Potass Bi Chromate	35	to	38	lb.
" Chlorate	1 10	to	1 25	"
" Iodide	7 00	to	7 50	"
" Prussiate Yellow	75	to	80	"
" Red	1 65	to	1 70	"
Precipitate Red	2 65	to	2 70	"
" White	3 15	to	3 20	"
Putty	6	to	8	"
Quinine Sulph	3 70	to	3 80	oz.
Rosin (bbl or 280 lbs)	36 00	to	38 00	bbl.
Root Gentian	20	to	25	lb.
" Ginger, E. I	48	to	50	"
" " Jamaica	70	to	75	"
" Ipecac, Pow'd	7 10	to	7 30	"
" Jalap	3 80	to	3 90	"
" Liquorice	28	to	30	"
" Rhubarb, E. I	3 90	to	4 10	"
" Sar-aparilla Hond	65	to	70	"
" Senega	1 40	to	1 55	"
" Valerian, English	55	to	60	"
" " German	35	to	40	"
Sal Ammoniac	35	to	40	"
" Epsom	6¼	to	7	"
" Saturn	16	to	17	"
Seed, Anise	42	to	45	"
" Canary	8 00	to	8 50	bus.
" Cardamom	4 25	to	4 50	lb.
" Hemp	4 20	to	5 00	bus.
" Mustard	25	to	30	lb.
Senna, Alex	40	to	45	"
" E. I	30	to	35	"
Soda Bi. Carb	11½	to	12½	"
Soda Caustic	14½	to	15	"
Soap Castile	20	to	25	"
" White	44	to	47	"
Starch	9½	to	10½	"
Sugar Lead, white	55	to	60	"
Sumac, Sicily	11	to	12	"
Tannin	45	to	48	oz.
Terra Japonica	15	to	16	lb
Turpentine Spts	2 99	to	3 15	gall
Turmeric	30	to	35	lb
Varnish, Copal	3 75	to	7 00	gall.
" Japan	1 75	to	2 50	"
" Damar	3 75	to	7 50	"
Venitian Red	6¼	to	7½	lb.
White Lead Pure	19	to	20	"
" Fancy Bds	9	to	17	"
White " Dry	19	to	20	"
Red " Dry	19	to	20	"
Whiting	4	to	4¾	"
Litharge	19	to	20	"
Zinc, Carbonate	12	to	14	"
" in Oil	14	to	15	"
" " French	17	to	18	"

New York Coffee Market.

December 15.

There has been a better inquiry for Rio today, at full rates. Sales of 2,000 bags on private terms, reducing the stock here to about 4,000 bags. We quote, on a basis of 235 for gold, at 48c for prime Rio, and 45@46c for fair to good cargoes. It is reported that the large transactions in Maricaibo have taken place but we are unable to trace the rumor to a trustworthy source.

New York Petroleum Market.

The following are the receipts at, and the exports from, New York, of Petroleum, for the week, and since January 1:

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, time 1865.
Receipts of Petroleum, bbls.	9,462	672,680
Exports of Petroleum, bbls.	8,087	526,427
Exports of Petroleum from Phila since Jan. 1		190,180
		119,666

Philadelphia Oil Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.

Sperm and Whale Oils are quiet, and Lard Oil scarce and in demand, with sales of Whaler to note at $2 05@2 10. Linseed continues active and on the advance, with large sales to note at $1 42, mostly for future delivery, at which rate it is wanted. Of Petroleum, which is very scarce and prices tending up, the sales are mostly confined to free oil at 92@98c. Bonded is held at 74@75c, and crude at 50c, and little or none here.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14.

Weather is clear and not so cold as yesterday, but heavy floating ice continues to keep navigation suspended. The offerings of produce were light and the market dull with scarcely any business transacted. Tobacco firm at prices above buyers' views. Cotton active and prices advanced; strictly middling, $1 25; ordinary, $1 10. Flour flat and no sales reported. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firm and steady. Oats firm at 91@93c. Hogs active at 10½@11¼c.

PENNA. CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

EAST LIBERTY, Dec. 15, 1864.

The Stock market during the week has been active, a large amount having changed hands. The principal excitement was among hog dealers. A large number of hogs were disposed of in this market at a further advance. The weather for packing has been very favorable. The packers that intend slaughtering here have been busily engaged, whilst others who intend packing elsewhere have left for those points. The export of hogs for the week were: To Philadelphia, 2,209; New York, 5,878; Baltimore, 2,159; total, 10,217 head, exhibiting a large falling off in exports as compared with the previous week. This, however, can be explained by adding the number sold to Pittsburgh dealers for packing purposes. The account will about reach the figures of the previous week. As usual, large-sized hogs were most fancied, and commanded the outside prices. There was considerable competition among packers for this description of hogs. A parcel of 1,64 was sold for the sum of $48,120. The market closed with the advantage on the hog side.

CATTLE—The market was steady with a good local demand; the best of cattle were purchased principally for the use of the army; the rates were a shade above those of last week for the best qualities.

SHEEP—The market was unchanged, the sales will reach about 2,300 head, at prices ranging from $6 00@7 25 ₱ cwt.

The exports east for the past week were as follows:

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Horses.
To Philadelphia	2,209	1,224	2 000	200
" Baltimore	2,159	1,146	1,147	220
" New York	5,878			
Total	10,217	2,370	3,147	420

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

W. M. Fuller bought 60 head, $6 75.
W. M. Fuller bought 40 head, $6 75.
W. M. Fuller bought 26 head, 6 90.
Holmes & Pfiffer bought 17 head, 4 75.
Holmes & Pfiffer bought 50 head, 5 00.
Money & Son bought 75 head, 6 50.
O. Scully bought 85 head, 5 50.
Wm. Rice bought 75 head, 6 25.
Wm. Rice bought 41 head, 6 50.
J. B. Huff bought 100 head, 6 00.
J. B. Huff bought 112 head, 6 25.
John H. Glass bought 40 head, 6 00.
John H. Glass bought 42 head, 6 10.
John H. Glass bought 16 head, 6 25.
J. McCalister bought 50 head, 4 75.
J. McCorkle bought 45 head, 4 50.
H. Doyle bought 20 head, 4 00.
J. Smith bought 19 head, 5 75.

SALES OF HOGS PER CWT.

Gilchrist & Reyenthaler Purchasers.

Bought.	No. Head.	Avg. Wght.	Price.
G. & R.	215	250	$11 50
"	106	215	11 00
"	106	220	11 50
"	104	261	11 75
"	105	235	11 40
"	150	275	12 00
"	105	245	11 60
"	179	306	12 50
"	298	240	11 75
"	276	275	12 00
Holmes & Pfiffer	100	235	11 50
Holmes & Pfiffer	580	240	11 70
Holmes & Pfiffer	107	230	11 40
Holmes & Pfiffer	92	262	12 30
Holmes & Pfiffer	55	245	12 50
Holmes & Pfiffer	43	255	12 60
John H. Glass	200	275	12 25
John H. Glass	180	230